

FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D. C. VOL. 54, NO. 9

August 29, 1955

In This Issue:

President Sets Higher Duty Rates on Bicycles

Proclamation raises import duty on large-wheel lightweights to 11¼ percent, and on all other types to 22½ percent—Page 29

Iraq Maintains High Levels of Business, Investment

Petroleum exports, revenues still on uptrend; treaties negotiated with Turkey and United Kingdom—Page 3

Price Levels Fairly Constant in Switzerland

Foreign trade and industrial production figures set new records; money and capital market quiet—Page 5

Quotas Available Under British Token Import Plan

Balances for more than 150 commodities available until September 30; BTIP operation outlined—Page 9

Ceremonies Televised at Opening of Djakarta Fair

U. S. Ambassador to Indonesia makes first television broadcast ever heard and seen in that country—Page 21

Large-Scale Rubber Planting Subsidized by Malaya

New program envisages maximum Government expenditure of M\$280 million before the end of 1961—Page 26

New Opportunities for World Trade—Page 13

Private U. S. Foreign Investments Up About \$3 Billion

Value totaled more than \$26.5 billion at end of 1954; U. S. corporations add about \$1.4 billion to value of their foreign enterprises—Page 19

Costa Rican Business Improves; Foreign Exchange Reserves High

Costa Rican business in general improved in the second quarter of 1955, and the national economy appeared to be in sound condition at the end of June.

However, business got off to a slow start at the beginning of the quarter, principally because of the observance of several religious holidays in April and the continuance of the domestic business slump that started late in March.

Costa Rica's record foreign-exchange reserves of \$28.8 million at the end of June were \$8.2 million higher than those of a year before and were attributed principally to the bumper 1954-55 coffee crop. The Central Bank purchased \$47.8 million in foreign exchange during the first half of the current year as against sales of \$36.5 million. Foreign-exchange allocations were as follows: 54 percent to importers, 33 percent sold in the free market, 5 per cent for Government payments, and 8 percent for miscellaneous non-trade remittances.

Government revenues, particularly from import duties, were running somewhat higher than last year. Commercial bank deposits amounted to 279.7 million colones at the end of June, as compared with 259.8 million at the end of the first quarter (6.65 colones = US\$1, free-market rate).

Bond Issue Moves Slowly

The internal bond issue of 29 million colones authorized last February was moving very slowly, primarily because the 6-percent interest it bears is lower than the 7- to 10-percent return the Costa Rican investor usually receives on similar investments. However, the Bank of Costa Rica, encouraged by the successful flotation in 1954 of a series A internal bond issue of 7.1 million colones bearing 7-percent interest, is preparing a second of a series of 5 such issues to be floated over the period 1954-58 with a total value of about 38.5 million colones. Proceeds from these annual bond issues, the second of which will bear only 6 percent, will increase the bank's lending facilities to agriculture and industry.

Unseasonal dry weather was expected to cause extensive damage to some agricultural crops, particularly the coffee crop in the Central Plateau area. In contrast to the 1954-55 coffee

crop, which earned some \$42 million in foreign exchange, the 1955-56 crop yield was expected to be substantially smaller. Coffee data for 1954 show that the United States purchased \$14.5 million and Germany \$14.4 million, respectively, of Costa Rica's total 1954 coffee exports of \$35 million. The remainder was exported to 13 other countries.

Staple Supplies Short

Stocks of rice, corn, and beans were reportedly in short supply during the quarter, and indications were that Costa Rica might find it necessary to import these basic staples, which are usually produced in quantities more than sufficient for domestic consumption.

The presence of the Mediterranean fruit fly, found over large areas of the Central Plateau in May, presented a serious threat to Costa Rica's agricultural crops. Two U. S. Government entomologists were summoned to assist in setting up control measures.

The sale of 1,800 head of cattle to a Colombian firm at \$0.28 per kilogram f. a. s. Costa Rican port was authorized in June (the domestic price is \$0.20). The quota, to be shipped during June and July, raised total authorized cattle exports to 8,833 head since cattle shipments were resumed in June 1954.

Cacao exports in 1954 amounted to 8,409 short tons valued at \$7.4 million, an increase of 2,424 tons and \$4.2 million over 1953 exports. Further increases are expected in 1955 and subsequent years.

Oil-drilling operations by an American-owned firm were placed on a standby basis in mid-April following the closing down, for technical reasons, of its second test well and pending preparation of the site for a third well. It was expected that drilling

(Continued on Page 7)

Field Offices Give Quick Service

Information on all phases of world trade—ranging from comprehensive economic and business data to details on export and import regulations—is quickly and directly available to businessmen in their own cities or localities through the 33 Field Offices of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Conveniently located in the business centers of the United States, the Field Offices are staffed with foreign trade specialists who keep constantly abreast of developments in the United States and abroad. Aided by the current information and publications sent to them regularly from Washington, they are well equipped to serve world traders in their communities.

Supplementing these Field Offices is a coast-to-coast network of some 900 cooperative offices—local chambers of commerce and other business organizations—which have been furnished with Department of Commerce publications, reference material, and other information, for use by businessmen.

The addresses of the Department's Field Offices follow:

Albuquerque N. Mex., Room 321 Post Office Bldg.
Atlanta 5, Ga., Peachtree and Seventh St. Bldg.
Boston 9, Mass., 1416 U. S. Post Office and Courthouse Bldg.
Buffalo 3, N. Y., 117 Ellicott St.
Charleston 4, S. C., Area 2, Sergeant Jasper Bldg., West End Broad St.
Cheyenne, Wyo., 307 Federal Office Bldg.
Chicago 6, Ill., 226 W. Jackson Blvd.
Cincinnati 2, Ohio, 442 U. S. Post Office and Courthouse.
Cleveland 14, Ohio, 1100 Chester Ave.
Dallas 2, Tex., 1114 Commerce St.
Denver 2, Colo., 142 New Customhouse.
Detroit 26, Mich., 438 Federal Bldg.
El Paso, Tex., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Houston 2, Tex., 430 Lamar Ave.
Jacksonville 1, Fla., 425 Federal Bldg.
Kansas City 6, Mo., Federal Office Bldg.
Los Angeles 15, Calif., 1031 S. Broadway.
Memphis 3, Tenn., 229 Federal Bldg.
Miami 32, Fla., 306 NE. First Ave.
Minneapolis 1, Minn., 319 Metropolitan Bldg.
New Orleans 12, La., 333 St. Charles Ave.
New York 17, N. Y., 110 E. 45th St.
Philadelphia 7, Pa., 1015 Chestnut St.
Phoenix, Ariz., 137 N. Second Ave.
Pittsburgh 22, Pa., 107 Sixth St.
Portland 4, Oreg., 217 Old U. S. Courthouse.
Reno, Nev., 1479 Wells Ave.
Richmond 20, Va., 900 Lombardy St.
St. Louis 1, Mo., 910 New Federal Bldg.
Salt Lake City 1, Utah, 222 S.W. Temple St.
San Francisco 11, Calif., Room 419 Customhouse.
Savannah, Ga., 235 U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Bldg.
Seattle 4, Wash., 909 First Ave.

For local telephone numbers consult U. S. Government section of phone book.

FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY

Marshall M. Smith, Acting Assistant
Secretary for International Affairs

U. S. Department of Commerce
Sinclair Weeks, Secretary

Loring K. Macy, Director
Bureau of Foreign Commerce

Annual subscriptions: Domestic, \$3.50 (\$1 additional for foreign mailing); single copy, 10 cents. Make remittances payable to the Superintendent of Documents and mail either to your nearest Field Service Office or to the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Address changes should be sent direct to the Superintendent of Documents.

NOTE: Contents of this publication are not copyrighted and may be reprinted freely. Mention of source will be appreciated. Published with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, June 20, 1955.

Iraq Business Activity at High Level

Iraq maintained high levels of business and investment activity in the second quarter of 1955.

The upward trend of petroleum exports and revenues continued. Receipts from current oil exports totaled 35,181,306 Iraqi dinars—583,000 dinars over the first quarter (1 Iraqi dinar=US\$2.80). The subsidiary March 1955 oil agreement required a retroactive settlement for 1954, which totaled 5,329,423 dinars. In comparing the 1954 total of 33,054,125 dinars for the 6-month period with the 1955 total given, adjustment should be allowed for this settlement.

Successful conclusion of the first phase of the Government's program dealing with external affairs was announced with the negotiation of the treaty of mutual cooperation with Turkey in February, and the new agreement with the United Kingdom in April.

The Government has announced that it will submit appropriate legislation for an internal reform program to Parliament in December 1955. The announcement of increased attention to domestic affairs was timely, as criticism of the lack of action in various fields had been mounting.

At the conclusion of the new Anglo-Iraqi agreement, the wartime claims of each country were settled. Iraqi debts to Britain of 1,750,000 dinars were offset by British debts to Iraq of 1,600,000 dinars, leaving 150,000 dinars due the British. This sum will be deposited in a trust fund in Iraq, administered by an Anglo-Iraqi Committee, and used to promote better Anglo-Iraqi relations through educational, scientific, cultural, and humanitarian activities.

Development Report Submitted

At the end of May, Lord Salter submitted his report to the Development Board on its program. An internationally known British administrator, and economist, Lord Salter was retained in April 1954 to study the program's timing and balance, the coordination of projects with those of other agencies, and their general impact on the country's economy. The report had not been released up to mid-July but was understood to have made recommendations on the program's administration; the need for impact projects; the revision of the program in general; and the relative importance of various fields, with special emphasis on agriculture as the major field for development. This report is the first general assessment of the development program since the International Bank Mission's report of February 1952.

The expanded 304,306,000-dinar program, begun April 1, 1955, and plans

decided upon during the first 6-year program made notable progress as the Development Board took continuing action.

An 801,744-dinar contract for the construction of a highway bridge over the Tigris River at Amara on the route of the new Baghdad-Amara-Basra road was awarded by the board in May to the German firm that completed the Kufa bridge in 1954. A U. S. concern was awarded the 4,600,000-dinar contract in July for the construction of the 100-mile Amara-Basra section of this highway.

Baghdad Medical Center—a high-priority project that includes hospital and training facilities for doctors and nurses—is to be built for the Ministry of Health at a cost of 3,500,000 dinars. A firm of New York architects was selected in June to design the center.

The board also awarded a combine of two Belgian firms a contract for the consulting engineering work on the design and construction of two thermal electric-power plants—one for 40,000 kw. in Baghdad and another for 30,000 kw. at Dibbis near Kirkuk in the northeast. They are scheduled for completion in 1957, and bids for construction probably will be invited in the fall of 1955. These installations were recommended in the general power survey of Iraq completed by a U. S. engineering concern in October 1954.

The largest project for which the board invited bids in the period was for construction of the Derbendi Khan Dam and related works on the Diyala River, about 180 miles northeast of

Baghdad. A major project in the board's irrigation program, it may cost as much as 21 million dinars. When completed—in about 1960—the reservoir will store some 3.7 billion cubic meters of water to irrigate an estimated 951,000 acres of land.

After long study by Belgian consultants, the board invited bids early in July for the Mosul sugar refinery—a factory to refine 10,000 tons of domestic beet and 25,000 tons of imported cane sugar a year. It will produce about one-third of Iraq's present sugar requirements and will cost an estimated 1,800,000 dinars. In addition to conserving foreign exchange, this plant will make possible the development of a beet-sugar industry in the North to aid in the diversification of agriculture.

Important projects for which other agencies invited bids were the construction of 500 low-medium-cost houses to be built by the Realty Mortgage Bank in its new Mamun Estate subdivision in West Baghdad—a complete community which is part of the bank's 10-year program to house medium income groups; and the supply of steel required for the construction of 24 tobacco warehouses.

Irrigation, Gas Usage Studied

Plans progressed on other important phases of the board's program. It was decided to proceed with the preliminary surveys and cost estimates for the Eski-Mosul flood control and irrigation project on the Tigris River north of Mosul. At the same time, a survey of the Wadi Tharthar depression to ascertain its water-holding capacity and the possibility of irrigating the upper end of the depression with water from the Eski-Mosul reservoir will be made.

The decision to undertake the Eski-Mosul study was made in the belief that more adequate flood-control safeguards should be provided in the event of damage to one of the other dams on the Tigris or its tributaries and as a hedge against another record breaking flood, as in 1954. The cost of the Eski-Mosul project was estimated at about 16 million dinars.

The utilization of natural gas came up for study again. A survey by a British firm proposing a 35-million-dinar plan for the use of gas was shelved in 1954 as being too expensive. The matter has been revived and foreign experts have been retained to investigate and recommend methods of exploiting the gas. The board's thinking is that utilization should be built around the recovery of sulfur for the

(Continued on Page 6)

DEPARTMENTS

Commodity News	26
Economic Conditions Abroad ..	3
Fairs and Exhibitions	21
Foreign Government Actions ..	9
U. S. Government Actions	29
Utilities and Services	22
World Trade Leads	13
World Trade Publications	20

Honduran Business Slow in Second Quarter; Future Outlook Bright

Business activity in Honduras in the second quarter of 1955 was down markedly from the high levels attained in the first quarter.

The slowdown was attributed principally to the promulgation of a new customs tariff and to the establishment of certain credit restrictions in April. Some import orders were canceled following announcement of the generally higher import duties, while some goods awaiting customs clearance were moving very slowly for the same reason.

However, activity in the construction industry was at a satisfactory level and helped maintain sales of building materials and household furnishings. Sales of agricultural equipment, trucks, tires, and other productive equipment were generally satisfactory, but soft goods and textiles in particular were down. Japanese competition is reported to be an increasingly important factor in the textile business. Commercial prospects were brightened in June by the expectation of rate cuts in the new tariff duties and the hope that some relaxation of credit would take place at the same time.

Bank Drafts Rise

The total value of outstanding bank drafts rose from 7.9 lempiras (1 lempira=US\$0.50) at the end of March to 9.3 million lempiras at the end of May and reflected importers' reluctance to clear merchandise through customs pending a definite announcement regarding the hoped for tariff adjustments. It was expected that demand for bank credit would show an immediate rise if such action materializes, and importers move to clear merchandise lying in customs warehouses.

A substantial downward revision of import duties was put into effect on July 20 (see *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, Aug. 15, 1955, p. 7).

Foreign-exchange reserves rose from \$22.3 million at the end of March to \$23.1 million at the end of June, primarily because of income-tax payments by foreign-owned companies. Government revenues exceeded expenditures in the quarter, and this small cash accumulation combined with the April credit restrictions reduced money in circulation from the high of 70 million lempiras in March to 64 million lempiras at the end of June. However, indications were that Government expenditures would increase with the beginning of the new fiscal year—July 1—and that a relaxation of bank credit and a resultant expansion in the money supply would follow.

The national budget for the fiscal year 1956, announced in May, amounted to \$38 million, some \$6 million higher than in fiscal 1955. About one-third of the total budgetary expenditures were allocated for public

works during fiscal 1956, the first year under the Government's announced 5-year plan for economic development. Revenues are estimated at \$7 million higher than in 1955, chiefly because of expected increases in revenue from higher income and consumption tax rates and increased profits from Government monopolies.

Customs revenues are expected to decline in consequence of a drop in general imports and the possibility of more imports entering in the form of capital or productive goods which are subject to relatively low import duties. About \$6 million of the budgeted expenditures are expected to come from foreign or domestic borrowing.

The production of bananas, Honduras' principal export crop, registered a significant rise in the second quarter, which, however, was offset partially by heavy crop losses from blow-downs in mid-June. Production by the Tela Railroad Co., the principal banana producer, in the second quarter was 3 times greater than in the first quarter, but was still only about one-half of last year's second-quarter figure.

Coffee Exports Pick Up

An announcement that the Tela company was contemplating the investment of \$30 million during the next 3 years for rehabilitation of the plantations destroyed or damaged by last September's floods, brightened the outlook in the banana industry.

Coffee exports, which moved at below normal volume in the first quarter, picked up in April and continued at satisfactory levels in May and June. An estimated 90 percent of the 1954 exportable coffee crop had been

shipped at the end of June at an average price ranging between \$52 and \$54 per hundredweight for washed coffee. Although the 1954 coffee crop was larger than the preceding one, the price drop was expected to result in lower exchange earnings from coffee exports. Prospects for the 1955 coffee crop are optimistic, and the harvest which begins in October is expected to be at least as large as the 1954 crop.

Preliminary estimates indicate that the fall corn harvest will be below normal because of the prolonged drought—the rainy season, which usually begins early in May, did not start until the end of that month—followed by washing rains. Corn prices as well as prices for beans and rice were high during most of the quarter and caused some hardship to lower income families, although the Government took active measures in an effort to alleviate the situation. Indications were that corn supplies, bolstered by Government sales of imported corn and some fresh corn-on-the-cob stocks from last spring's plantings, would be adequate but not abundant for the remaining period before the next corn harvest gets under way.

In May the National Development Bank granted a credit of \$250,000 to a cotton grower's cooperative, principally for the purchase of insecticides and fertilizers. This loan reflects a trend toward increased cotton planting, which may develop rapidly in the next 2 or 3 years. The establishment of a cotton gin is being planned; at present all Honduran cotton is transported to El Salvador for ginning.

Trade difficulties arose between Honduras and El Salvador early in May over operation of their free-trade treaty. Claiming injury to its shirt producers from Honduran competition, El Salvador suspended imports of shirts and other garments from that country. Honduras in turn claimed that such action represented a violation of the agreement and banned imports of shoes, soap, matches, and textiles from El Salvador.—Emb., Tegucigalpa.

FACTORS LIMITING U. S. INVESTMENT ABROAD

part 1 . . . survey of factors in foreign countries

65 cents

From U. S. Department of Commerce Field Offices,
or from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S.
Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Pakistan Gets Loan for Pulp and Paper Mill

The World Bank has made a loan of \$4.2 million in various currencies to Karnaphuli Paper Mills, Ltd., to finance part of the foreign-exchange costs incurred in the construction of a pulp and paper mill in East Pakistan. The mill is designed to produce from bamboo 30,000 tons of writing and wrapping paper a year.

In the past, Pakistan has had to import all of its paper requirements. The Karnaphuli plant will meet Pakistan's present requirements for the types of paper produced by the mill, and Pakistan will save the equivalent of \$4 million to \$5 million annually in foreign exchange. The plant also is providing a new market for bamboo and giving employment to about 3,000 people.

The Bank of America and the Manufacturers Trust Co. are participating in the loan, without the bank's guaranty, to the extent of \$775,000. This represents the first seven maturities falling due from August 15, 1956, through August 15, 1959.

The mill is at Chandraghona on the Karnaphuli River, about 30 miles from Chittagong. The plant is completely integrated; it includes facilities for chemical manufacture and recovery and for the production of power and steam. It is virtually complete, and paper is being produced at the plant from pulp manufactured from bamboo.

In the years immediately after partition, Pakistan had very few industrialists, and private capital was hesitant about venturing into new industries. In these circumstances, the

(Continued on Page 7)

Iraq Reports on First Industrial Census

A census report on Baghdad Province, based on Iraq's first industrial census, taken in 1954 and covering all industries in the country except the petroleum industry, has been released by the Ministry of Economics.

Because of the industry concentration in Baghdad Province, this section of the census was released before completion of the work on other Provinces.

The report is available on loan from the Near East and African Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.—Emb., Baghdad.

Swiss Prices Fairly Constant; Trade, Production Set Records

Inflationary factors, such as record construction and overemployment, have been under control so far in the present phase of Swiss prosperity.

Price levels have remained fairly constant, although at a point high enough to give rise to some demands for wage and salary increases. Foreign trade and industrial-production figures are setting new records. The money and capital market, however, has been quiet.

The Swiss textile industry reported some idle facilities, ascribed to strong Japanese competition in oversea markets, and activity in the watch industry has been slightly below average but improving. Otherwise, Swiss industrial activity has been operating on high levels, some sectors of the machine and metal industries reporting orders on hand for 7 months' production.

The construction industry, which is being watched carefully by Swiss economists for signs of overinvestment, will surpass, on the basis of building already under construction, last year's record by an estimated 200 million to 400 million francs and may attain an annual figure of 4 billion francs, as compared with 3.43 billion francs spent on construction in 1954 (1 Swiss franc=US\$0.23).

The available labor supply may eventually limit Switzerland's ability to increase its national product. An acute labor shortage has been ameliorated only in part by the employment of 17,000 more foreign workers during the period January-June 1955, and even this source of additional labor is drying up.

Foreign Trade Increases

The transportation industry has shared in the general prosperity, the Federal Railways having earned 27 million francs in June. The tourist industry reported a 13-percent increase in May 1955 over May 1954.

June imports totaled 548.4 million, compared with 508.9 million francs in May, which is about 78.9 million francs more than June 1954. June exports of 475.8 million francs showed a significant increase over the 444.4-million-franc total of May and the June 1954 total of 416.8 million francs. The cumulative trade deficit of 439.8 million francs for the first 6 months of 1955, resulting from imports of 3,088 million francs and exports of 2,648.2 million francs, is normal for Switzerland.

The machine industry exported products valued at 31 million francs more in the first 5 months of this year than in the corresponding period a year ago. Watch exports in the period January-May 1955 were up 2 percent from the comparable period last year, increasing from 374 million francs to 382.6 million francs. Watch exports to

the United States were valued at about 100 million francs, off 10 million francs from the comparable period last year, but the loss has been compensated by a gain of 20 million francs in other markets. Watch exports to the United States increased from 17.4 million francs in February of this year to 25.4 million francs in June.

Trade Agreements Negotiated

Franco-Swiss trade negotiations, which started May 2 were broken off by Swiss authorities on July 1. The reason given by the Swiss is that French liberalization measures have affected only about one-third of Swiss exports to France, while the remaining two-thirds still are controlled by quotas. The Swiss also allege that the original agreement was enacted in part in sympathy for the difficult French economic position in 1951 and has developed so favorably for France that in the first half of 1955 the surplus of French exports to Switzerland was three times that registered for the corresponding period of 1953.

Swiss and Finnish negotiators signed an extension of the 1940 commercial agreement, effective until August 31, when a revision of that basic agreement is expected to be concluded. The commercial accord between Sweden and Switzerland has been extended until May 31, 1956, with only minor changes.

In the wake of the successful conclusion of a Swiss-Chile clearing agreement signed May 18, a trade agreement with Uruguay was signed on June 25. Contrary to earlier information, press reports now indicate that while the prospective Argentine-Swiss commercial agreement being negotiated will be limited, Argentina will allow the importation of a larger number of Swiss luxury products, particularly watches and textiles. Business opinion is still pessimistic regarding an agreement concerning blocked Swiss accounts in Argentina.

Cost of Living Stable

The cost-of-living index remained unchanged during June at the May level of 172.3 (August 1939=100), and the wholesale price index changed almost imperceptibly, climbing 0.1 point to 214.7. Compared with the January 30 level of 172.9, the cost of living has remained approximately

(Continued on Page 7)

Thailand To Promote Cottage Industries

The Thai Cabinet has established an "Industrial Cooperative Organization"—with an initial capital of 15 million baht, or about \$750,000, to be increased to 50 million baht—to expand activities of the so-called cottage industries.

At present, the industrial cooperative activities are concentrated on rubber curing.—Emb., Bangkok.

Iraq Business . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

manufacture of fertilizers, sulfuric acid, etc. The decision to build a power plant at Dibbis using natural gas gave support to this idea because the gas has a high sulfur content and is very corrosive.

A preliminary review of housing, made in connection with the 8,750,000-dinar 5-year housing program, resulted in proposals for further investigation and planning. No definite action had been taken at the end of the quarter. In view of the growing need for housing, however, it seems likely that action will be taken in the next few months.

To speed up the 58,700,000-dinar bridge and roadbuilding program, the board decided in June to employ additional engineers to augment its highway section.

Financial Activity Higher

Business and financial activity was higher than in the corresponding period of 1954. Wholesale and retail trade was good—with construction equipment, vehicles, and other hard lines leading in sales as before. However, there was no easing of the cash shortage noted in previous months, installment buying continued at the same level, and banks reported difficulty in making installment collections on maturity—discounting new consumer credit notes in settlement of old ones.

The income tax was simplified in July—retroactive to April 1—by the consolidation of the normal and surtax rates into a single tax, the net effect of which was to lower the rates slightly on resident income and increase the tax on nonresident income in the lower brackets but decrease it in the highest. The law is a stopgap measure in the tax-reduction plan announced as part of the Government's economic program when it took office in the summer of 1954. This law is expected to be replaced by new income-tax legislation to be presented

to Parliament in December 1955, following a further study of taxation.

The 1950 Law for the Encouragement of Industrial Undertakings was superseded in June by a new law increasing benefits. The period of income-tax exemption for new industries was extended from 4 to 5 years, and the Council of Ministers was authorized to prolong the tax concession for an additional 3 years. The amount of profits exempted from taxes, if reinvested in the venture, was increased from 10 to 25 percent of the paid-in capital.

Other less important fiscal measures promulgated were the abolition of the tax on radio receivers; removal of the excise tax on diesel and fuel oil; and standardization of the silver content of coins to decrease the proportion of silver in some denominations, preventing their use for commercial purposes.

Foreign Trade Up 18 Percent

Foreign trade for the first 2 months of 1955—exclusive of oil—was about 18 percent ahead of 1954. Imports totaled 13,147,000 dinars, and exports—exclusive of oil—4,041,000 dinars. Comparable figures for 1954 were 11,476,000 dinars and 3,036,000 dinars, respectively. Imports from the United States in 1955—comparable 1954 figures in parentheses—were 2,328,000 dinars (1,434,000); from the United Kingdom, 2,949,000 dinars (4,142,000). Exports to the United States were 16,000 dinars (26,000); to the United Kingdom 597,000 dinars (241,000). Petroleum exports for the first 6 months of 1955 were 15,333,267 long tons as compared with 14,010,156 in 1954.

A customs instruction effective June 12—prescribing new procedures for the use of commercial invoices and abolishing the special Iraqi invoice in use since 1947—was causing increasing protests at the end of the quarter. Importers complained that they could not obtain original vendors' invoices in all cases and that the requirement to have banks certify invoices for exchange was upsetting credit and commission arrangements. Early in July, the Baghdad Chamber of Commerce petitioned the Ministry of Finance to withdraw the instruction, and Customs may issue a clarification making it easier to comply with the regulation.

The first modification of the pharmaceutical import regulations since 1951 caused importers a short flurry of concern when the Ministry of Health issued an order on April 20 requiring imported medical preparations to be labeled in Arabic after July 20, 1955. Importers protested that the requirement could not be met by that date. As a result, on May 28 the Ministry amended the regulation to limit it to proprietary patent medicines and to require only the inclusion in the package of Arabic directions for use. In mid-July, the Ministry

prolonged to October 20 the time for compliance—on the request of certain foreign governments.

Crop Prospects Dim

The agricultural outlook became less favorable during the quarter as a consequence of the drought in the north. With less river water for irrigation, crop prospects declined for rice, vegetables, fruits, and possibly cotton, as well as for wheat, the most seriously affected. The extent to which cotton was damaged was uncertain. In anticipation of shortages, the Government banned exports and authorized imports of rice, and, following June price rises, prohibited fruit and vegetable exports.

Date export markets did not improve and it became increasingly clear that the unusually large surplus of low-quality basket dates from the 1954-55 harvest, estimated at 60,000 tons or more, could be moved only by more drastic methods than those yet taken. Early in July the Government offered this surplus for export at reduced prices for cattle feed and industrial purposes, but the initial response was not promising.

The improvement of marketing arrangements for Euphrates area dates proceeded with the reorganization of the Central Area Date Trading Co. as a monopoly, and an increase in capital from 250,000 dinars to 1 million dinars was virtually completed. The Government granted a loan of 250,000 dinars to the Iraq Date Trading Co. at Basra to tide it over its financial difficulties, pending authorization for an increase in capital. However, it did not appear that as yet measures had been taken that would fully solve problems confronting the industry caused by inadequate grading and packing and high support prices.—Emb., Baghdad.

South African Secondary Industries Expand in 1954

South Africa's secondary industries showed continued expansion in 1954, according to official statistics.

The net output of private manufacturing industry for the year ended June 30, 1954, amounted to £358.9 million, 23.6 percent of the country's net national product valued at £1,521.5 million. The 1953 net output was £346.9 million, and the 1952 figure was £317.7 million.

Factory construction in 1954 showed an estimated increase of approximately 13 percent, principally in the textile, engineering and metalworking, automotive, pulp and paper, food processing, and chemical fields.

A loan copy of a review of South Africa's industry progress may be obtained from the Near East and African Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Economy in Finland Still Highly Active

All sectors of the Finnish economy in June maintained the high activity level which characterized the previous months of the year.

Unemployment reached new lows and in certain fields a shortage of skilled labor was reported. Despite Government efforts to curb building activity, the seasonal upswing in construction was about 10 percent above the level of the preceding year.

Exports in June rose markedly to 16.3 billion Finnish marks (231 Finnish marks=US\$1) and were expected to go even higher in July, helping to offset the import surplus of earlier months and halting the gradual decline in foreign-exchange reserves. In the first 6 months of the year, exports totaled 72.8 billion Finnish marks, 14 percent higher than exports in the corresponding period of 1954.

Imports in the 6-month period reached 82 billion Finnish marks, an increase of about 22 percent. The import surplus of 9 billion Finnish marks compares with a surplus of only 2.3 billion a year ago. Foreign-exchange reserves fell to 34.8 billion Finnish marks at the end of June from a peak of 41 billion in March.

The forest products industry paced the accelerated industrial activity. In the felling year ended June 30, tim-

ber felling reached a record high, totaling 38.1 million piled cubic meters, about 14 percent above last year. Exports of sawn timber rose proportionally to 238,000 standards in the first half of the year. About 700,000 standards had been sold as of June 30, compared with 600,000 a year earlier.

Chemical-pulp production in the first 6 months reached 883,000 metric tons, an increase of 20 percent while newsprint production was up by 10 percent, totaling 246,000 metric tons. The market for pitprops was so strong that exporters were reported to have sold about 90,000 fathoms to the United Kingdom in early July—3 or 4 months earlier than usual—for delivery from 1956 production.—Emb., Helsinki.

Swiss Prices . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

stable, while the wholesale price index has declined slightly from the level of 216.1 on that date.

Figures covering first-quarter salary levels indicate that during the mild boom conditions existing since January, the Swiss public has not made appreciable advances in its standard of living. From January to May, actual purchasing power increased 1.3 percent but was still 3 percent below the 1954 figure. With indications that last year's record tax surplus will be exceeded in 1955, continuing demands are heard from some labor circles for tax relief or salary increases.

The capital and money market was quiet during June. No noteworthy foreign or domestic loans were reported. The final terms of a contemplated 200-million-franc loan by the Swiss National Railways to the Italian National Railways, reportedly to consist in part of a gold transfer of 100 million francs and 100 million francs via the European Payments Union, have not been announced.—Emb., Bern.

Pakistan Gets . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

Government sponsored a number of industries to process indigenous raw materials, primarily for domestic use. One of the largest and most important of these was the paper-mill project.

Project To Cost \$20 Million

The Government from time to time advanced the necessary funds, including foreign exchange, to carry out the project. In 1952 Karnaphuli Paper Mills, Ltd., was formed to own and operate the mill, and the Government subscribed the entire share capital equivalent to \$10 million. In early 1954, in line with its policy of transferring industrial enterprises to private hands as rapidly as practicable,

Imports Into Austria Show Marked Rise

Austrian imports in the first few months of 1955 showed an upward trend that reflects the country's improved exchange position and the progress made in the trade liberalization program.

Total imports in the period January-May 1955 amounted to nearly 9 billion schillings, or US\$360 million, 51.5 percent higher than during the comparable period of 1954. Imports from the United States increased by 122.2 percent in these 5 months, despite the fact that the first major Austrian liberalization list for the United States and Canada did not become effective until July 15. (See item in "Foreign Government Actions" in this issue of *Foreign Commerce Weekly*.) Imports from France were up 92 percent; from the Federal Republic of Germany, 59 percent; from the Netherlands, 53 percent; and from Switzerland, nearly 40 percent.

The accelerated importation of passenger automobiles into Austria in 1955 has been a major reason for the rise in import value. From January to May, automobile imports were valued at 760.4 million schillings, or US\$30.4 million; in the entire year 1954 automobile imports were valued at 630.7 million schillings, US\$25.2 million.

In the first 3 months of 1955, imports of passenger automobiles from the United States, which were liberalized in October 1, 1954 (see *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, Oct. 25, 1954, p. 11), amounted to 5.6 million schillings, US\$220,000, which exceeded by 512,000 schillings, US\$20,000, the value of such imports in the entire year 1954.

In the same period that imports rose 51.5 percent, Austrian exports increased by 10.2 percent, reflecting increased sales to the Federal Republic of Germany, France, and Switzerland. Exports to the United States, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Brazil, and Argentina showed an absolute decline in value.

the Government sold 70 percent of its shares to Pakistani investors. There are now about 28,000 shareholders.

The project is costing the equivalent of \$20 million, of which \$13 million is foreign exchange. The bank's loan will cover expenditures incurred in Italy and Switzerland for engineering services, and in the United States and Switzerland for equipment and supplies.

The loan is for 15 years and bears interest at 4½ percent annually including a statutory 1-percent commission charged by the bank. Amortization will begin on August 15, 1956. The loan is guaranteed by the Government of Pakistan.

Costa Rican . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

operations would be resumed in July. The oil company's request for a 2-year extension of its exploration period, scheduled to expire next November, had been approved by the appropriate agencies and needed only the President's signature.

A new pesticide plant, representing an investment of \$350,000, was established near San Jose in May. Financed by Costa Rican and U. S. private capital, the plant has a daily capacity of 20,000 to 25,000 tons of dry formula and 3,000 gallons of liquid formula. The plant can produce all accepted pesticides, mixing U. S. chemicals with local clay. Since pesticides previously had been imported in solutions varying from 6 to 15 percent, the owners expected to save from 85 to 94 percent of the shipping costs formerly represented by the inert material.

A preliminary proposal for a free-trade treaty with Guatemala similar to the one now in effect between Costa Rica and El Salvador was released to the press early in June. Discussions with a view toward the conclusion of similar agreements with Nicaragua and Panama also were entered into on Costa Rica's initiative.—Emb., San Jose.

Portuguese Economy Maintains Stability; Output Higher in Nearly All Branches

The stability which characterized the Portuguese economy earlier in the year continued without significant change in June and July.

Evidence of inflationary tendencies was again absent. Production in nearly all important branches, except for poor harvests of wheat and other grains, was higher than a year ago.

Commodity prices and living costs showed few significant changes. The composite consumer price index for Lisbon (1948-49=100) declined by 1 point to 99 in April, from March. The Oporto composite index (1950-51=100) also declined in April to 99.

Industrial production, measured by consumption of electric energy in the January-May period of 1955, excluding consumption by the four large chemical fertilizer plants, increased from 433.7 million kw.-hr. in 1954 to 470.8 million kw.-hr. in 1955, or by 8.6 percent. The fact that the fertilizer plants, which consume surplus hydroelectric energy only when it is readily available at low cost, were able to increase their consumption from 137 million kw.-hr. a year ago to 171 million kw.-hr. this year, a rise of nearly 25 percent, provides an indication of the relatively satisfactory situation this year with respect to power available for general industrial uses.

Most Manufacturing Expands

Production capacity rose as a consequence of above-normal rainfall this year, which built up larger water reserves, and completion in May of the new Cancicada hydroelectric plant. Freight carloadings, which in February rose 5 percent above the figure for the like month of 1954, together with a similar gain in railway revenues, further tended to confirm the existence of a general rise in manufacturing activity.

Most manufacturing industries expanded production over last year. Sheet-glass exports were inaugurated in July when part of a total order of 2,000 tons was shipped to the United States. A cod-liver-oil factory, the first of its kind in Portugal, was opened in June. Newsprint production for domestic consumption totaled about 137 metric tons a month, or about the same amount as last year. In May, the Cacia pulp and paper mill started producing newsprint, and the first shipment to Italy was made early in July. Production of wrapping paper, including kraft paper for cement bags, was at a rate of 2,530 metric tons a month, or double the rate for 1953.

Automobile-tire manufacture, now at a rate of 12,650 units a month, compares with 10,500 units in 1953. Super-

phosphate production, at the rate of 20,700 tons a month this year, compares with 31,542 tons a month in 1953, but the monthly output of ammonium sulfate has increased from about 2,800 metric tons in 1953 to 4,820 tons this year. Cement manufacture was at a lower level, production declining from a monthly average of 64,070 tons in 1953 to about 42,780 tons this year. The demand for cement has been affected by the completion during the past year of large hydroelectric power stations, offset in part by larger cement exports this year and in 1954 to the oversea territories.

Foreign Trade Rises

April foreign trade, for the second successive month, increased in value from the like month last year. Exports totaled 2,437 million escudos in the first 4 months of 1955, compared with 2,134 million escudos last year, recording a gain of 14 percent. Imports increased to 3,295 million escudos from 2,791 million escudos, a gain of 18 percent. As usual there was an import surplus, amounting to 858 million escudos this year, compared with 657 million escudos a year ago.

Exports to the United States in the January-April period totaled 255 million escudos this year and 253 million escudos a year ago. Imports from the United States increased to 229 million escudos from 214 million escudos, a rise of about 7 percent. Total trade with the United States remained substantially in balance.

Trade with the nonsterling area in Europe, however, again recorded a substantial import surplus in April, imports from the area totaling 375 million escudos and exports to the

(Continued on Page 31)

Economic Situation in Spain Generally Good

Business and economic conditions in Spain were generally good in June despite certain chronic trade problems and concern about future weather conditions.

The crop outlook was mixed. No major problems of production were apparent, but grave concern was felt about marketing possibilities for the new orange crop. Power supply was sufficient to permit some industrial advances, though the increasing rate of power consumption caused uneasiness regarding the possibility of restrictions in the fall.

Wholesale and retail trades were active, reflecting in part a booming tourist season. Substantially more foreign visitors came to Spain, as compared with June 1954. Stock-market prices recovered from a noticeable decline in May and held firm. The raw-material supply difficulties occasioned by foreign-exchange stringency continued to be eased as the inflow increased of imports financed by the International Cooperation Administration.

The outlook for the coming months, as in the past, depends primarily upon weather. If the usual high degree of evaporation at the reservoirs during the remaining weeks of summer is followed by less-than-average rains in the fall, the economy's limited improvements through June may be largely offset.

Aid-financed imports in June had increasingly important effects on the Spanish economy. Cumulative arrivals reported through June amounted to \$50 million as compared with \$34.5 million at the end of March 1955 and \$19.9 million at the end of calendar year 1954. The larger amounts of agricultural machinery and industrial raw materials which had been received were being used advantageously in essential economic sectors, such as irrigation projects, power development, and steel production.

Moreover, American assistance continued to have a distinct impact on the textile industry. The better supplies of cotton have created a buyers' market, and textile producers, for many years accustomed to high profits, have begun to complain of marketing troubles.—Emb., Madrid.

Italian imports of Swiss cigarettes continued their upward trend in the first quarter of 1955, accounting for 70 percent of the total as compared with 66 percent for the comparable period in 1954, the Foreign Agricultural Service reports.

Imports from the United States increased substantially, while imports from other countries showed a decline.

investment in PARAGUAY

conditions and outlook
for United States investors

... A handbook of basic background information prepared by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce ...

65 cents

From U. S. Department of Commerce Field Offices or from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Quota Balances Available Under BTIP

Quota balances for more than 150 commodities are available until September 30 under the British Token Import Plan for 1955, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce reports.

Included in the list of commodities for which quota balances now are available are leather footwear, apparel, textiles, electrical appliances, paints, medicinal preparations, sporting goods, artificial teeth, and dental equipment and instruments.

The British Token Import Plan, established with the United States in 1946, enables eligible U. S. firms to export to the United Kingdom token shipments of specified commodities whose import from dollar sources generally is prohibited by the British Government.

Prior to 1954, only firms having prewar trade in these commodities with the United Kingdom were eligible to participate. Under the new regulations established in 1954, any manufacturer of an item in a specified commodity group may apply to BFC for a share of the quota balance announced for that group, regardless of his prewar exports to the United Kingdom. Nonmanufacturers may apply only if they were previously certified on the basis of their prewar exports in a commodity group for which a quota balance is available.

Deadline Set for October 1

Applicants must have accepted orders or sales contracts before applying for quota balances, and they must submit their applications to BFC before October 1. Every effort will be made to assure equitable distribution among eligible applicants, BFC said.

The commodities for which quota balances are available are as follows:

Food and Drink

136, Bottled fruits, processed for serving with ice cream, \$325.

75, Canned macaroni and spaghetti, \$4,100.

76, Canned pork and beans, \$29,925.

If circumstances permit, the quota balance available for canned soups, commodity group No. 74, also will be made available by BFC for shipment of canned pork and beans.

74, Canned soups, \$20,000.

If circumstances permit, the quota balance available for canned macaroni and spaghetti, commodity group No. 75; and canned vegetables, commodity group 84, also will be made available by BFC for shipment of canned soups.

84, Canned vegetables, including tomato juice, but excluding tomatoes and tomato puree, \$1,635.

If circumstances permit, the quota balance available for canned soups, commodity group No. 74, and canned pork and beans, commodity group No. 76, also will be made available by BFC for shipment of canned vegetables.

1, Jelly powder, \$13,375.

120, Marshmallow, cooking ingredient, \$15,000.

83, Olives preserved in salt or brine, \$750.

219, Pectin, \$4,350.

157, Pickles, \$7,750.

73, Rolled or flaked oats, \$1,200.

178, Sugar confectionery of all kinds, excluding cocoa preparations, \$3,150.

77, Whisky, \$1,925.

Tobacco Manufactures

186, Cigarettes, \$20,920.

If circumstances permit, the quota balance available for manufactured smoking tobacco and plug tobacco, commodity group No. 187, also will be made available by BFC for shipment of cigarettes.

187, Manufactured smoking tobacco and plug tobacco, \$850.

If circumstances permit, the quota balance available for cigarettes, commodity group No. 186, also will be made available by BFC for shipment of manufactured smoking tobacco and plug tobacco.

Leather Products

151, Fancy leather goods, excluding trunks, traveling bags, handbags, wallets, and pouches, \$4,975.

221, Leather footwear, \$209,375.

138, Leather gloves, including industrial gloves, \$2,575.

Rubber Manufactures

91, Household rubber gloves, \$4,825.

68, 69, Rubber bands and rubber erasers, \$9,800.

67, Rubber bathing caps, \$5,025.

47, Rubber belting other than conveyor belting, \$22,500.

15, Rubber heels and soles, \$825.

80, Rubber hot-water bottles, \$2,275.

94, Rubber soling slabs, \$75.

16, Surgeon's rubber gloves, \$6,675.

10, Waterproof rubber footwear of all types, including leather footwear with rubber soles, \$6,675.

If circumstances permit, the quota balances available for proofed clothing, commodity group No. 92; rubber soles and heels, commodity group No. 15, and rubber soling slabs, commodity group No. 94, also will be made available by BFC for shipment of waterproof rubber footwear.

Cotton Fabrics and Manufactures

141, Cotton boot and shoe and corset laces and braid, \$4,475.

143, Cotton ribbons and tapes, trimmings of cotton and cotton-rayon mixtures, \$2,050.

79, Embroidery and embroidered articles other than apparel of kinds currently manufactured in the United Kingdom for the home market, of which the base fabric is wholly or mainly of cotton, \$3,900.

170, Finished cotton sewing thread, \$3,875.

169, Quilts, counterpanes, and other bed coverings of cotton and cotton-rayon mixtures, \$2,300.

166, 167, 168, Woven cotton piece goods of all kinds, including bed ticking and furnishing fabrics of cotton and cotton-rayon mixtures, \$34,050.

Woolen Fabrics

147, Wool and mohair plushes and other wool pile fabrics, \$75.

146, Woolen damasks, tapestries, and brocades, \$2,625.

145, Woolen tissues, \$1,050.

Synthetic Fiber Manufactures

63, Artificial silk woven fabric of a width not exceeding 12 inches, \$550.

7, Woven fabric of a width exceeding 12 inches of artificial silk or of artificial silk mixed with other materials except silk, including elastic braid and corset fabrics, \$19,115. (Furnishing fabrics of cotton-rayon mixtures under group No. 167.)

Linen Manufactures

162, Damask table linen, \$25.

164, Finished linen thread, \$1,050.

163, Linen canvas not under 12 ounces a square yard, \$250.

161, Printed or dyed linen piece goods, \$550.

Apparel

6, Artificial silk clothing, excluding hose, \$108,795. (Women's hose under group No. 179.)

64, Athletes' supporters, \$800.

108, Children's outer garments, knitted, netted or crocheted, excluding hose, \$1,700. (Artificial silk clothing under group No. 6; cotton and woolen stockings under group No. 200.)

203, Corsets, girdles, and brassieres, including cut shapes, \$1,230.

202, Garter and sanitary belts, \$7,950.

107, Men's and boys' outer garments of material other than artificial silk, excluding knitted, netted, or crocheted, \$4,475. (Artificial silk clothing under group No. 6; men's shirts under group No. 139.)

140, Men's felt hats, lined or unlined, \$5,925.

139, Men's shirts, \$1,625.

201, Men's socks, \$120.

106, Underwear of material other than artificial silk, excluding corsets, girdles, and brassieres, \$38,375. (Artificial silk clothing under group No. 6.)

92, Proofed clothing of all kinds, including blankets, baby pants, and crib sheets, and neoprene gloves, \$33,475.

If circumstances permit, the quota balance available for waterproof rubber footwear, group No. 10, also will be made available by BFC for shipments of proofed clothing.

200, Women's and children's cotton and woolen stockings, including peds, \$350.

199, Women's dresses other than of silk or artificial silk, \$88,560. (Women's dresses of artificial silk under group No. 6.)

If circumstances permit, the quota balance available for artificial silk clothing, commodity group No. 6, also will be made available by BFC for shipments of cotton, nylon, straw, and wool dresses.

5, Women's felt hats, \$825.

179, Women's full-fashioned stockings of silk and artificial silk, \$275.

Wood Manufactures

149, Furniture of bamboo, cane wickerwork, or similar material, \$275.

62, Wooden moldings for picture and mirror frames, \$200.

70, Wooden spring blind or shade rollers, \$1,250.

(Continued on Page 10)

BTIP Quotas, Procedures Explained by BFC

A complete list of commodities for which quota balances have been established under the British Token Import Plan was announced by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce in July.

At the same time, BFC prepared a series of questions and answers on the procedure for applying for a share in these quota balances.

The complete list of commodities and the questions and answers may be obtained from the British Token Import Plan Unit, British Commonwealth Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or from the Department's Field Offices.

France Allots Dollars For Imports From U. S.

France has allocated dollar exchange for import from the United States of various categories of commodities considered essential to the French economy, by a notice published in the *Journal Officiel* of July 20.

Commodities listed include:

Shaped tubes of metal other than cast iron and their accessories; brass foundings; stationary and marine motors; pumps and motor-pump groups other than for mazout; ovens, furnaces, and jets for burners.

Electric motors and parts for mounting; generators and rotary converters; various types of electric equipment other than motors; electric and radioelectric measuring apparatus; special batteries and accumulators; small electric apparatus of various kinds; special electric lamps and tubes and separate parts for their mounting.

Instruments and apparatus for weighing, measuring, regulation, and control; medical and surgical instruments and apparatus; scientific and precision instruments; testing apparatus and various types of laboratory apparatus.

Knitting looms; winding machines for spooling conductor wire and insulating bands; machines and apparatus for public works and engineering, for hoisting, bruising, drilling and boring; machines and apparatus for the metallurgical, glass, rubber, plastic, food, pulp and paper, textile, leather, chemical, and cleaning industries, for the printing trade and the manufacture of shoes; industrial sewing machines; agricultural and mining machinery; portable electric machine tools; pneumatic machine tools; machine tools for working metals and wood; separate parts for the construction of machinery and apparatus for public works and mining; and spare parts for industrial and agricultural machinery.

Italian Importers Receive Foreign Exchange Benefits

The amount of foreign exchange which Italian exporters may retain temporarily from their export proceeds for sale to importers has been raised from 50 percent to 100 percent of the proceeds. Export proceeds unsold after 31 days must be sold to the official exchange office.

This new provision, included in the liberalized Italian foreign-exchange regulations which went into effect on August 18, covers hard currencies—the only currencies to which the 50-percent system applied—and in addition Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish crowns, Holland florins, French and Belgian francs, Swiss European Payments Union francs, the pound sterling, and German marks.

Arbitrage in these currencies will be allowed under regulations to be set up by the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Sweden's supplies of wheat and rye for export will be relatively small in 1955-56, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported. Present indications are that 1955-56 exports will be much below the 222,000 metric tons of wheat and 93,000 tons of rye exported in the period July 1, 1954-April 30, 1955.

Quota Balances . . .

(Continued from Page 9)

Paper and Related Products

- 210, Adhesive labels and self-adhesive paper, \$475.
- 112, Blotting paper, \$4,500.
- 117, Bristol boards, \$225.
- 116, Duplicating paper, \$750.
- 115, Greeting cards, \$15,875.
- 211, Indexing or filing cards, \$425.
- 65, Paper dress patterns, including incomplete tissue sheets, \$8,845.
- 208, Paper towels and napkins, \$6,025.
- 209, Snapshot mounting corners, \$2,100.
- 66, Wallpaper, \$900.

Glass, Clay, and Manufactures

- 148, Bottles other than ornamental, pharmaceutical, medicine, wine, and spirit bottles, \$9,975.
- 171, Colored sheet and plate-window glass, \$825.

If circumstances permit, the quota balance available for table glassware, commodity group No. 78, also will be made available by BFC for shipment of bottles.

- 122, Glazed wall tiles, \$1,050.
- 154, Illuminating glassware of the following types: Oil-lamp chimneys, hurricane-lamp glasses, globes, and shades, \$1,600.
- 4, Industrial porcelain insulators, \$13,375.
- 177, Mirrors conforming in shape and size to those in current use for utility furniture, \$2,875.
- 78, Table glassware as follows: Plain stemware, tumblers, tableware, and heat-resisting glassware, \$5,275.

If circumstances permit, the quota balance available for bottles, commodity group No. 148, also will be made available by BFC for shipment of table glassware.

Iron and Steel Manufactures

- 49, Axes and axe handles, \$1,950.
- 197, Belt fasteners for conveyor belts and handtools for conveyor-belt fasteners, \$1,975.
- 56, Bolts and nuts of all kinds other than precision bolts and nuts, \$73,925.
- 23, Domestic cutlery, including only knives, forks, and spoons, \$33,400.
- 127, Domestic hand-operated meat mincers, and coffee and spice mills, \$69,250.
- 217, Furniture casters and parts thereof, \$15,000.
- 20, Furniture of metal other than domestic furniture, \$38,740.
- 96, Hard haberdashery, such as eyelets and hooks for boots and shoes, hooks and eyes, safety and other pins, snap fasteners, studs, steel fasteners, etc., excluding hair combs, \$22,250.

If circumstances permit, the quota balance available for buttons, commodity group No. 44, also will be made available by BFC for shipment of metal fasteners.

- 218, Ladies' handbag and purse frames, \$17,900.
- 21, Locks, padlocks, keys, and key blanks, \$7,100.
- 124, Machine knives, \$1,900.
- 55, Nails and staples of all kinds except for decorative purposes, including hobnails, and boot and shoe studs and spikes, \$7,005.
- 125, Paper-machine wires, \$3,425.
- 134, Pipe joints of iron and steel, excluding malleable cast iron and nonmalleable cast iron \$5,550.
- 133, Pipe joints of nonmalleable cast iron, \$8,825.
- 57, Rivets of iron and steel, \$4,825.
- 190, Safety razors, \$1,050.
- 25, Slide fasteners, \$3,875.
- 172, Weighing apparatus of less than 5-hundredweight capacity, and sold at a retail price not exceeding \$50, \$10,750.
- 126, Woven-wire cloth, gauze, fabric, or meshing, \$1,235.

Aluminum and Manufactures

- 174, Aluminum and aluminum alloys in sheets, disks, wire, tubes, angles, shapes, and sections, \$26,100.
- 54, Aluminum cooking utensils, \$5,050.

Electrical Machinery, Supplies, and Apparatus

- 2, Carbon electrodes, \$20,050.
- 29, Dry batteries, high-tension, \$550.
- 28, Dry batteries, torch, \$2,775.
- 130, Electric fans complete with motors, for domestic use, \$22,125.
- 132, Electric-light bulbs, \$10,450.
- 103, Electric-light fixtures, \$26,650.
- 102, Electric meters, \$21,800.
- 101, Electric refrigerators and parts, for domestic purposes, \$201,665.
- 131, Electrically operated domestic washing machines, including domestic electric dishwashing machines, \$125,980.

An ironer or drier also may be shipped with each washing machine under this quota balance. Not more than one-third of the quota balance available for this group may be used for shipment of ironers or driers independently of washing machines.

- 153, Electric switches, \$210.
- 195, Portable electric generators, \$7,500.
- 27, Vacuum cleaners and parts, \$118,350.

Industrial Machinery and Apparatus

- 129, Gear transmissions and gears, \$12,474.
- 24, Mechanical valves, \$31,150.
- 128, Pulley blocks, \$250.

Agricultural and Garden Machinery and Equipment

- 46, Beehives and frames, bee veils, bee smokers, and other beekeepers' accessories, \$3,965.

- 50, 51, 52, Forks, hoes, and rakes for garden and farm use; handles for such implements, \$275.

Automotive Equipment

- 216, Chemical maintenance products for motorcars except oils and polishes, including valve-grinding compounds, radiator-leak stop, weather sealer, gasket cement, radiator flush, hydraulic-brake fluid, rubbing compounds, mechanics blue for marking valves, bearings, etc., and tar remover, \$3,000.
- 30, Spark plugs, \$5,450.
- 213, Windshield wipers and parts, \$975.

Chemicals and Related Products

- 204, Boneblack, \$1,505.
- 136, Fuses and detonators, \$300.
- 206, Medicinal preparations packed ready for retail sale under proprietary or trade names, excluding veterinary medicinals, \$236,125.
- 3, Paints and varnishes, \$31,075.
- 37, Petroleum-jelly preparations, \$6,675.
- 205, Porcelain enamel frit, \$18,750.
- 182(2), Toilet preparations, including toothpaste and powder but excluding perfume and soap, \$42,400.

Photographic and Projection Goods

- 105, Cinematographic cameras and projectors for 16-mm. film or less, \$39,075.
- 26, Film for photographers' use, \$6,000.
- 60, Photographic coated paper, not sensitized, \$11,825.
- 59, Photographic paper and cloth, unexposed, sensitized, \$1,875.
- 58, Photographer's plates, \$550.

Office Supplies

- 176, Carbon paper, \$7,030.
- 198, Filing boxes or filing trays, of wood or cardboard, \$375.
- 215, Miscellaneous office supplies: Telephone indexes, numbering machines, staplers and stapler refills, eyeletting machines and eyelets, \$3,180.
- 43, Propelling pencils and parts, \$2,055.
- 137, Typewriter ribbons, \$98,750.
- 42, Fountain pens and parts, \$2,350.

Sporting Goods

- 41, Ice skates, roller skates, ice-hockey equipment, and other sports equipment, \$70,145.
- 214, Loaded sporting cartridges and loaded shotgun shells; or
- 71, Sporting cartridges, primed, empty; or
- 135, Sporting guns, sporting rifles, and spare parts thereof, \$1,310. Imported sporting guns and sporting rifles except smooth-bore guns

Austria Eases Import Restrictions

The Austrian Government has made its first major move toward liberalizing imports from the dollar area by publishing a list of commodities importable into Austria from the United States and Canada without special license, effective July 15.

Trade in the commodities included on this list represented slightly less than 8 percent of total Austrian imports from the dollar area in 1954. The Austrian Government previously had liberalized the import of passenger cars from the United States (see *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, Oct. 25, 1954, p. 11.)

The complete Austrian dollar liberalization list follows:

- 4, Aniseed, coriander, caraway seeds, fennel.
- 5, Pepper, ground paprika, pimento; 6, cinnamon.
- 7, Star anis, cloves, mace, nutmeg, ginger.
- 8, Cardamom, saffron, vanilla.
- 11, Citrons, lemons, citrus fruits; citron, lemon, and citrus fruit peels.
- ex 12, Bananas; 14, pineapples, pistachios.
- 50, Hop, hop meal; 61, mussels, crustaceans.
- ex 74b, Hardened edible oils; ex 75, olive oil; 76, blubber.
- ex 77, Vegetable tallow for industrial purposes, Japan tallow, hardened coconut oil, palm oil, crude palm kernel oil, hardened oil for industrial purposes, bone fat, animal tallow for industrial purposes (prime tallow, fancy tallow, yellow grease).
- ex 78, Animal wax, crude; 79a, stearic acid.
- 79b, Coconut oil acid, remaining solid up to 45°.
- 80a, Oleic acid.
- 80b, Coconut oil acid, turning liquid at 45°; other sebatic acids turning liquid at 45°.
- 82b, Wool fat, cleaned (lanolin).
- ex 83, Nonedible fatty oils for technical purposes.
- 84, Fat and oil wastes; ex 86, whisky.
- 89, Fruit and berry juices, not concentrated, unsweetened.
- 107b, e, Canned fish, lobster, and crabs.
- 107g, Caper, olives, hermetically sealed; canned pineapples, guaves, peaches, hermetically sealed; pineapple and grapefruit juices, juices made of both fruits; edible chestnut cream, hermetically sealed.
- ex 108, Coking coal for cokeries and gas-works.
- ex 109, Lead ores; ex 110, asbestos, sillimanite (fibrolite) in pieces.
- ex 120, Tar oil (resin oil), pine-oil crude, wood-tar oil, etc., birch tar oil, oil of amber, hartshorn oil, crude.
- 121, Camphor; ex 126, ozocerite, crude; ozocerite, cleaned (ceresin).
- ex 127, Petroleum jelly, cleaned.
- 128, Lubricants, ready for use.
- 130, hard-coal tar oils.
- 151, Embroideries on cotton fabrics; embroideries on tulle, on staple fiber fabrics.
- ex 175, Mohair, white copper, genappes yarn, raw, one, two, three thread.
- 185, Woolen embroideries.
- ex 191, Nylon and other synthetic fibers (flakes).
- ex 191, Nylon and other synthetic fibers, not spun; nylon and other synthetic fiber waste, not spun.
- ex 194, Nylon yarns and other synthetic fibers, except discontinuous synthetic fiber yarns.
- ex 194, Rayon, also cotton, reinforced except spinning fiber and yarns made of discontinued synthetic fibers.
- 230, Chair cane, crude, not split; chair cane, processed.
- ex 254, Natural caoutchouc (crude).
- ex 282, Elephant leather, seal leather.
- ex 306, Fishbone (crude); coquilla and cocoon shells, areca and corozo nuts; horns,

horntips, claws, hoofs; bones, split, stretched, cut, horn discs; amber (also amber lumps), jet; meerscham; ivory and other animal tusks; tortoise shell; mother-of-pearl and other shells.

ex 307a 1, Cinema films, nonexposed; other films nonexposed, except X-ray films.

ex 332, Slate slabs, only cut, finished slates, others.

ex 365, Ferrochrome; ex 369, white tin sheets and plates.

ex 412, Vanadium; ex 474, achat stones for technical usage.

ex 498, Sulfur, brimstone; compounds of sulfur and phosphorus; phosphorus; alkali metals and n. e. s. basic materials except radioactive materials and isotopes.

ex 509, Carboic acids (phenol), raw, cresol; carboic acid, refined, crystallized, also chemically clean; carbamide, thiocarbamide.

ex 511, Butyl and propyl alcohol.

512, Bisan, musk seeds, civet, amber gris.

516, Ether oils; artificial scents.

ex 513, Vitamins, not processed; castoreum; cantharides, cherry laurel water, cubeb berries, nutmeg butter, opium.

ex 524, Carbon black; active coal, pieces, grains and fine.

525, Tar dyes, pure, 30 percent dilution at maximum.

ex 526, Tar-dye substance, pure, with more than 30 percent dilution and tar-dye elements with organically bound metal substances.

ex 459, Passenger cars, new.

—Emb., Vienna.

Uruguay Signs Trade Pacts With Ecuador

The Uruguayan and Ecuadoran Governments on June 5 signed a commercial agreement designed to promote and balance trade between the two countries and a payments agreement which will regulate settlement of accounts arising from the bilateral trade.

Under the commercial agreement mutual most-favored-nation treatment is provided for generally except for special privileges that either signatory nation has granted or may grant to adjoining countries, special privileges that Uruguay has granted or may grant exclusively to Bolivia and Paraguay, concessions made by Ecuador in the Carta de Quito, and advantages resulting from any customs union formed or which may be formed by Uruguay or Ecuador. The Carta de Quito, signed in 1948, is an economic agreement among the Governments to Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela originally intended to bring about the formation of a customs union. The Carta, however, has been largely inoperative.

Creation of a permanent commission of six members also is provided for, half to sit in Quito and half in Montevideo, to watch over trade operations under the agreement and to serve as an advisory body for corrective action, especially when payments between the two countries become appreciably unbalanced.

Payments involving bilateral trade must be made in accordance with the

(Continued on Page 24)

having a barrel not less than 20 inches long are subject to the provisions of the British 1937 Firearms Act.

Miscellaneous

196, Aquarium equipment, includes aquarium pumps, \$1,500.

193, Artificial teeth, \$271,345.

If circumstances permit, the quota balance available for dental equipment and instruments, commodity group No. 192, also will be made available by BFC for shipment of artificial teeth.

32, Brushes, \$880.

44, Buttons of all kinds other than vegetable-ivory and dum buttons, \$5,720.

18, Cooking and heating appliances and parts, \$29,045.

192, Dental equipment and instruments, \$13,255.

If circumstances permit, the quota balance available for artificial teeth, commodity group No. 193, also will be made available by BFC for shipment of dental equipment and instruments.

95, Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares, \$24,975.

88, Ice-cream cabinets, \$7,650.

33, Imitation jewelry, excluding jewelry findings, cigarette cases, cigarette lighters, hair ornaments, insignia, lipstick cases, match boxes, military ornaments; rhinestone buckles, Ronson repeaters, shoulder devices, and watch containers, \$5,455.

144, Jute webbing, \$450.

207, Laundry soap, \$16,125.

90, Manufactured abrasive cloths, papers, and disks, \$2,825.

22, Oil lamps and lanterns for illumination, \$4,725.

98, Outboard motors, \$825.

40, Toilet requisites, including only powder bowls or boxes, powder puffs, nail polishes, nail clippers, nail files, denture bowls, manicure sets, compacts, vanity cases, and pancake cases, \$24,135.

9, Toys, dolls, and parts, of all kinds except those made of hemp, \$40,125.

93, Varnished cambric insulating material, \$11,600.

Philippine Commission Refers New Code to Legal Bodies

A final draft of a proposed new Code of Commerce of the Philippines prepared by the Philippine Code Commission has been submitted to legal and trade bodies for comment. The new code is expected to go into effect on January 1, 1956.

The draft code is divided into 4 books and contains 940 articles on 378 pages. Sources of the new code include among others the U. S. proposed Uniform Commercial Code adopted in 1951 by the American Law Institute and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, other U. S. laws, and the proposed Code of Commerce of Uruguay.

The present Philippine code is the Spanish Code of Commerce of 1885, made applicable to the Philippines in 1888, and since modified by a number of major laws.—Emb., Manila.

Exports of Italian leaf tobacco in the first 3 months of 1955 totaled 7.2 million pounds, an increase of 12.2 percent from the 6.4 million pounds exported in the corresponding period of 1954, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The Soviet Union continued to be the principal export outlet.

New Zealand Frees More Imports From Licensing

The New Zealand import-licensing program for the calendar year 1956 as announced by the Ministry of Customs on July 29 includes 41 additional categories of goods imported from all sources that were freed from import-licensing controls on the date of the announcement.

The additional goods now admitted free of licenses include: Unmanufactured tobacco; chemicals, drugs, and dyes of various types; cotton and linen thread; yarns; window glass except safety; celluloid; fruit wraps; radioactive materials; cylinders for compressed gas; typewriters; forage harvesters, pickup hay balers, combines, cornpickers, and planters; radio tubes; measuring, testing, indicating, and recording instruments and appliances; tractors; grinding, weighing, printing, and cloth-cutting machines; forklift trucks; metals in bars or rods, except copper; iron in various forms; certain wire, pipes, and fittings; linseed oil; transformer oil; certain dry paints and colors; waxes; and sausage casings.

"This further removal of restrictions," the Minister stated, "will

(Continued on Page 24)

Ecuadoran-Colombian Pact Lowers Duties

Among the principal features of a new commercial agreement signed by the Foreign Ministers of Ecuador and Colombia on July 31 are a mutual 80-percent tariff reduction on pharmaceuticals, veterinary products, and insecticides and a 20-percent tariff reduction on all other products.

Ecuadoran concessions granted to Colombia probably will not be extended to third countries.

Commodities traded duty-free under the old agreement will undergo a rise in duty as duty-free treatment is not a feature of the new agreement.

A permanent six-member mixed commission which will supervise in an advisory and consultative capacity trade taking place under the agreement is provided for.

After ratification by each country the agreement will become effective for 5 years unless denounced by either party after 6 months' notice.

The agreement, drafted in April by a mixed Ecuadoran-Colombian commission meeting in Bogota and signed ad referendum there, is intended to replace both the trade agreement of July 6, 1942 (*Foreign Commerce Weekly*, October 23, 1943, p. 21), and the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation of August 10, 1905.

Ecuador Imposes Tax On Imports, Exports

Ecuadoran imports of merchandise include in list 2 on May 31 have been made subject to a tax equal to 10 percent of the f.o.b. value of the goods, in addition to other applicable import duties.

Goods subject to this tax thus do not include the extensive list of items transferred from list 1 to list 2 by decree No. 1210 of June 7, and the additional tax affects only goods for which import permits were granted after July 1.

This new tax was established by decree No. 34 of July 4, which created the new Ecuadoran Stocks and Bond Commission, and proceeds from the tax are to be utilized primarily for the support of that commission.

A tax of 10 sucres per quintal of 100 net pounds of cotton has been established on all cotton imports authorized after May 1. This tax, established by decree No. 31 of July 4 creating the Ecuadoran National Cotton Commission, is also applicable to domestically produced cotton and will be paid by the Ecuadoran textile industry. Proceeds of the tax are to be used in support of the Cotton Commission.

Decree No. 30 of June 30 creating the Ecuadoran National Association of Banana Growers, also establishes an export tax for the support of that association. The Ecuadoran exporter must pay a tax of 0.15 sucre for each stem of bananas exported in addition to the taxes already imposed.—*Registro Oficial*, July 9, 12, 14, 1955.

Japan to Be GATT Member in September

Japan, having received sufficient votes for accession, will become a contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on September 10.

Tariff concessions granted by the United States on about 240 commodities negotiated initially with Japan and in third-country negotiations with Canada and Denmark at Geneva in February-June 1955 will become effective on the date of Japan's accession to GATT.

Concessions on 8 commodities negotiated initially by the United States with other third countries—Finland, Italy, Norway, and Sweden—will be made effective as soon as the Governments of those countries notify the GATT Secretariat of their intention to give effect to their concessions to Japan, as provided for in the Protocol of Terms of Accession of Japan to the General Agreement.

Japan, on its part, will give effect

on September 10 to about 280 concessions granted to the United States. Japan has the right, however, to withhold 8 concessions granted to the United States as compensation for concessions negotiated with the previously mentioned third countries until those countries notify the GATT Secretariat of their intention to give effect to the agreements.

Jamaica Permits More Dollar Area Imports

The Jamaican Government has released an additional \$2 million for imports from North America for the remainder of 1955—a significant liberalization of Jamaica's restrictions on imports from the dollar area.

The action was announced in the *Daily Gleaner*, July 12, 1955, under the heading "Notice No. 1505, Special Scheme for Additional Dollar Imports (1955)."

The bulk of the new allocation will be distributed to Jamaican importers who are established quota holders under the token scheme—BWI Trade Liberalization Plan—on the basis of their 1954 participation. A portion of the allocation will be reserved for new traders who did some trading under the plan in 1955 but none in 1954, and for manufacturer's agents who have no prior performance and hence no quota in their own names.

Imports are limited to a long list of products appended to the notice. The list of eligible commodities follows closely the products which could be imported in the past only with dollars available from the Trade Liberalization Plan.

Importers receiving dollar quotas under the special scheme may use these for purchases from any exporter in either the United States or Canada.

Information concerning specific items included on the authorized list may be obtained from the American Republics Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

investment in

INDIA

conditions and outlook
for United States investors

\$1

From U. S. Department of Commerce
Field Offices, or from the Superintendent
of Documents, U. S. Government Printing
Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Cuba Allocates Funds For Public Offices

The Cuban Government allocated 6 million pesos (1 peso=US\$1) for the construction and repair of public office buildings throughout Cuba, and for the purchase of necessary equipment, by decree No. 2010, July 16.

This project is intended primarily to provide better offices for the Finance Ministry's tax and customs collectors. Locations of the individual projects will be determined by the Finance Minister.

As these projects fall within the Development Plan law, normal public bidding presumably will be called for at a later date.

By decree No. 1979, July 12, the Government also allocated 3,080,000 pesos for completion of construction work on the Provincial Children's Hospital and the Provincial Public Hospital at Santiago de Cuba, and the Cienfuegos Public Hospital.

These projects, part of the Government's 4-year economic and social development plan, are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Works. Public bidding for the construction contracts was waived because the projects had been initiated before the Development Plan law was enacted.

New Zealand Needs Supply Of Electrical Equipment

The State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, is inviting bids for the supply and delivery of steel-cored aluminum transmission line conductors and accessories, and suspension and strain strings for insulators to be used on the Islington-Kikiwa line. The bidding deadline is October 27, 1955.

A copy of the tender notice and specifications is available for review on loan from the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or from the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, Dupont Circle Building, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 6, D. C.

Tangier Issues Invitation for Bids on Radio Equipment

The Secretariat des Travaux Publics d'Etat, Administration Internationale, Tangier, has issued an invitation to bid on or before October 17, for the supply of the following radio equipment: One receiver set; one portable and one fixed radiogoniometer; fre-

quency meter; cathodic oscilloscope; electronic meter, signal tracer, tube tested and grid-dip; magnetophone; and an isolation transformer.

A provisional guaranty of 32,000 M francs (373 M francs=US\$1), must be deposited at the time the bid is submitted.

A copy of the bid specifications, printed in French, is available for review on loan from the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Iraq Invites Tenders For Railway Bridge

The Directorate General of Legal Affairs and Contracts, Ministry of Development, Baghdad, invites tenders from experienced engineering contractors for the construction of a three-span railway bridge with steel superstructure approximately 174 meters long and 10 meters wide over the River Diyala, at Baquba, Iraq., together with the construction of the approach embankment. Bid deadline is November 8, 1955.

Contract documents and conditions of tender may be inspected at the Embassy of Iraq, 2135 Wyoming Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., or purchased from the Directorate General upon payment of 25 Iraqi dinars (1 Iraqi dinar=US\$2.80). Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10,000 dinars, either in cash or by a letter of guaranty to be made by or through an approved bank established in that country. Complete details regarding this deposit are contained in the contract documents.

Khaki Drill Sought By Ceylon

The Government of Ceylon has issued tender notices for the supply of Khaki cotton drill, blue cotton drill, grey unbleached drill, and long cloth. Firms are invited to submit their bids to the Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Finance, P. O. Box 500, Colombo, Ceylon, before November 1.

A copy of the tender notice and specifications, including samples of the drill required, is available for review on loan from the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Wool Spinning Mill for Sale in Buenos Aires

The Argentine National Bank has announced a public tender for the sale of a wool spinning mill located approximately 11 miles from Buenos Aires. Bid deadline for this mill is September 30.

The mill, valued at approximately 73.5 million Argentine pesos (13.97 pesos=US\$1, legal free rate), is primarily of Italian origin, and is reported to have a production capacity of 33,069 pounds of tops, and 11,023 pounds of yarn per day.

Terms and conditions of sale, including antecedents, characteristics of the property, details of machinery, photographs and blueprints of the plant and buildings, etc., are available for review on loan from the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or from the Office of the Economic Counselor, Argentine Embassy, 1600 New Hampshire Avenue, NW., Washington, D. C.

Tender notices also may be obtained from the Argentine Consulates at San Francisco, New Orleans, Chicago, Houston, and the Commercial Information Bureau of the Argentine Republic, 12 West 56th Street, New York City.

Syria Extends Deadline for Engineering Technicians

The Executive Committee for Re-establishment of the Hejaz Railway in Syria, has extended the deadline until September 15, 1955, for the submission of applications for an engineer technician.

Qualifications include an engineering degree; broad experience in, and adequate knowledge of, railway engineering, bridgebuilding, topography, and geography; and a knowledge of French.

Candidates may submit their applications, including complete documentation and two photographs, to the Direction Generale des Chemins de Fer du Hejaz, Presidence de la Commission, Executive pour le retablissement de la ligne du C. F. Hejaz, Damascus, Syria. This announcement first appeared in *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, April 4, 1955, page 18.

Italian imports of leaf tobacco in the first quarter of 1955 totaled 10.3 million pounds as compared with 2.5 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1954, the Foreign Agricultural Service has reported.

New Zealand Invites Bids for Equipment

The New Zealand Ministry of Works has invited bids for the following equipment with bid deadlines as indicated:

SM.Q.9370, mowers, 7-gang and 5-gang, September 6; SM.Q.9373-9374, mobile welding sets, September 8; SM.Q.9375-9376-9377, portable diesel driven compressors, September 9; SM.Q.9378-9379-9380, bitumin heating units, heating and spraying units, mixing and drying plants, September 13; SM.Q.9381, diesel-driven maintenance graders, September 14; SM.Q.9382, carryall scrapers, September 14; and SM.Q.9383, tractor and scraper units, September 14.

A copy of the specifications for each of these items is available for review on loan from the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or from the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, Dupont Circle Building, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Mozambique Asks for Bids On Supply of Tarpaulins

The Office of the Chief Storekeeper for Mozambique Harbors, Railways, and Transport Services, has announced an invitation to bid until November 30, for the supply of 2,950 tarpaulins for use at the ports of Nacala, Beira, and Lourenco Marques. Bidders must make a qualifying deposit of 300,000 escudos, or US\$10,500, corresponding to one-fortieth of the value of the tarpauline ordered.

A copy of the specifications is available for review on loan from the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Bid Deadline Extended for Egyptian Floating Dock

The Director General, Mechanical and Electrical Department, Egyptian Ministry of Public Works, Cairo, has announced extension of the deadline for the submission of bids for the supply and erection of a floating dry dock (see *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, Aug. 1, p. 18) from August 15 to September 15.

A copy of the specifications and bidding conditions is available for review on loan from the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

India Calls for Bids On Electric Cables

Sealed tenders are invited up to September 15 for the supply of 33-kv. cables and cable boxes conforming to the specifications of the Electricity Department, Government of Madras, Madras, India.

The bid notice calls for the supply of 13,900 yds. of 33-kv. 3 x 0.25 sq. in. cable; 73 pieces straight joint boxes; and 7 pieces of 33-kv. outdoor-type terminal boxes.

Specification No. 274 may be obtained from the Electricity Department upon payment of 20 rupees 5 annas, (US\$4.27).

Pakistan Invites Bids for Broad-Gage Freight Cars

The Ministry of Communications, Railway Division, Government of Pakistan, has issued an international call for bids for the supply of 50 broad-gage—5 ft. 6 in.—Bogle Hopper Ballast Wagons, BOB type, in dismantled condition, for use on the Northwestern Railroads. Bids must be received by the Ministry no later than October 3, 1955.

A copy of the tender notice and specifications is available for review on loan from the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or may be purchased from the Office of the Director-General, Railway Division, on payment of 100 rupees (1 rupee=US\$0.21).

Latakia Port Company To Buy Crane Track, Weighbridges

The Latakia Port Co., Latakia, Syria, has issued a call for tenders to be submitted on or before September 13, 1955, for the supply of a crane track, and the supply and erection of two 30-ton weighbridges at the main quay in that port. The successful bidder will be required to open an irrevocable letter of credit for 90 percent of the value of the tender at the time the contract is granted.

A copy of the tender notice and specifications with drawings is available for review on loan from the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or from the Latakia Port Co.

Total world cocoa bean production in the 1955-56 season is forecast at 1,784 million pounds, or 796,000 long tons, by the Foreign Agricultural Service.

German Manufacturers Listed in Publications

The German American Trade Promotion Office, Suite 6900, Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City, has made available to the Department of Commerce and its 33 Field Offices copies of the following German industry publications: *German China, Pottery, and Glass*; *German 1955 Toy Catalog*; *1955 Photo-Preview*; and *Drafting Materials*.

These are comprehensive, English-language publications, which American firms considering the importation of curios, novelties, dinnerware, photographic equipment, toys, etc. may find of value in locating suitable German manufacturers.

A copy of each of these publications is available for review on loan from the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or from any of the Department's Field Offices.

Egypt To Buy Electrical Equipment for Workshops

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Commercial Counsellor of the Egyptian Embassy, 2310 Decatur Place NW., Washington, D. C., until September 29, for the following equipment:

Item	Specification schedule price
Heavy lathes and borers	\$28.99
Planers, millers, shapers, etc.	14.64
Grinders and honers	6.03
Equipment for steel fabrication, marine forge, and welding shops	8.90
Equipment for electric repair shop	6.30

Copies of specifications and conditions relating to these items are obtainable from the Embassy for the prices indicated. Payment may be made by check or money order.

Greek Institute Issues Bid Invitation for X-ray Units

The Greek Social Insurance Institute (IKA), Supply Department, has issued a bid invitation for the purchase of X-ray diagnostic units of an estimated value of \$150,000. Closing date for the submission of bids is October 13.

A copy of the tender notice and specifications is available for review on loan from the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. Additional information and assistance to prospective bidders also is available from the Greek Foreign Trade Administration, 729 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Greece To Buy Supply Of Newsprint

The Ministry of Finance, State Procurement Service, 56 Venizelos Street, Athens, Greece, has issued invitations to bid for the supply of 840 metric tons of newsprint. Deadline for posting bids is September 16.

A copy of the tender notice with specifications is available for review on loan from the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Prospective bidders also may obtain additional information and assistance from the Greek Foreign Trade Administration, 729 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Film, Radiographic Products Sought by Belgian Congo

Bid invitations until September 28 have been issued by the sixth Direction General, Government General of the Belgian Congo, for the supply of film and radiographic products, valued at approximately \$48,000.

Specifications are described in Folio Cahier Special des Charges No. 59-722-55, which is for sale for 50 francs (approximately US\$1) at the offices of the Direction des Finances, Secretariat Permanent du Conseil des Adjudications, Leopoldville-Kalina.

Firms writing for specifications should enclose an extra \$1 to cover the cost of airmail postage to the United States.

Iran Invites Tenders for 100-Kilowatt Transmitter

Tender invitations for the purchase of a 100-kilowatt transmitter unit have been issued by the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, Iran. Bid deadline has been set for September 25.

Specifications and additional details are available upon request from the Iranian Embassy, 3005 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Ceylonese Government in Market for Sulfa Drugs

The chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Health, P. O. Box 500, Colombo, Ceylon, has issued invitations to bid on or before September 13 for the supply of sulfa preparations and chloramphenicol to the Government of

Ceylon for use in its medical institutions.

A copy of the tender notice and specifications is available for review on loan from the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Belgian Congo To Purchase Equipment for Dispensaries

The sixth Direction General of the Government General of the Belgian Congo has invited bids, until September 21, for the supply of accessories, scales, and miscellaneous items for dispensaries, valued at approximately \$28,000.

Specifications are described in Folio Cahier Special des Charges No. 55-722-55, which is for sale for 50 francs (approximately US\$1), at the offices of the Direction des Finances, Secretariat Permanent du Conseil des Adjudications, Leopoldville-Kalina.

Firms writing for specifications should enclose an extra \$1 to cover the cost of airmail postage to the United States.

NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR WORLD TRADE

The firms and individuals named in the following lists have expressed interest in establishing new business connections in the United States. While every effort is made to include only firms or individuals of good repute, the Department of Commerce cannot assume responsibility for any transactions undertaken with these firms.

World Trade Directory reports on the listed firms are available to qualified U. S. firms from BFC's Commercial Intelligence Division, or through the U. S. Department of Commerce Field Offices (listed on p. 2), for \$1 each. However, the usual precautions should be taken; all transactions are subject to prevailing laws and regulations in this country and abroad.

Supplementary information, in the form of literature, catalogs, photographs, price lists, or samples, is available to firms domiciled in the United States in specific instances as indicated by symbol (*), on loan from the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

LICENSING OPPORTUNITIES

Agricultural Equipment:

Germany—Maschinenfabrik Cramer (manufacturer of agricultural ma-

Ceylon To Construct Transmission Lines

The Chairman of the Tender Board, Ministry of Transport and Works, Transworks House, Colombo, Ceylon, has announced that bids will be received until January 4, 1956, for the supply of all necessary materials and labor, and for the full and entire construction, completion, and maintenance during a specified period of 33-kv. overhead transmission lines covering a distance of approximately 218 miles.

A tender deposit of \$109.20 and a tender fee of \$22.40 is charged for each tender. The tender deposit is refundable.

A copy of the tender notice with specifications is available for review on loan from the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

chinery), Leer, Ostfriesland, wishes to obtain U. S. licenses to manufacture in Germany newest types of thinners for beets and turnips, rough grinding mills and cutters for cattle feed, spreaders for the application—in rows—of fertilizers, potato-planting machines, and hoeing machines.

Engineering Equipment and Machinery:

England—Eric L. Hartbrodt (engineering consultant), 198 Runnymede, London, S.W.19, wishes to obtain U.S. licenses for the manufacture in the United Kingdom, by associated companies, of industrial engineering equipment and machinery.

IMPORT OPPORTUNITIES

Advertising Novelties:

England—Advertising Novelties, Ltd. (manufacturer and wholesaler), 18-21 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.1, offers to export advertising gifts, such as pencils, wallets, stationery items, and novelties, made of leather, metal, or plastic. Firm also seeks representatives in the United States in defined areas for selected specialty items. Illustrated catalog available.*

Alcoholic Beverages:

France — Etablissements Georges Courant & Ses Enfants (producer, wholesaler, exporter), 17 rue Perat, Cognac, Charente, wishes to export direct or through agent good to highest qualities of cognac brandy, 5 years of age or older, in glass bottles; "Pineau des Charentes," a fortified wine; and liqueurs. Price list available.*

Artificial Respirators:

Germany—Otto P. Braun (manufacturer), 4-6 Kriegerstrasse, Stuttgart—N., wishes to export direct or through agent the following devices for arti-

ficial respiration: "Biomotor" medical devices for hospitals; electrical rescue devices for fire brigades, iron and steel works, electric power plants, gas works, chemical factories, and swimming pools; and pneumatic "Biomotor" for rescue work in coal mines. Illustrated brochure available.*

Clothing and Accessories:

Germany—Albert Wagner K. G. (manufacturer), 2 Karlstrasse, Balingen, Wuerttemberg, wishes to export direct or through agent men's, ladies', and children's sport clothing, such as anoraks, jackets, and ear muffs, made of wool and cotton fabrics. A sample ear muff, photographs, and a swatch of fabric available.*

India—Eastern Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (manufacturer, export and commission merchant, wholesaler), 35 Chittaranjan Ave., Calcutta 12, wishes to export direct or through agent scarfs and handkerchiefs.

Filters:

Germany—Georg Essig (manufacturer), 34 Beethovenstrasse, Stuttgart-Botnang, wishes to export direct or through agent filters for electroplating. Illustrated leaflet, in German, available.*

Foodstuffs:

Germany—Gerhard Eggerss (exporter), 32 Bahnhofstrasse, Bremen, wishes to export direct or through agent foodstuffs, such as Nuremberg gingerbread, German ham, and canned mushrooms.

Glassware:

France—Verrerie et Cristallerie de Begles (manufacturer, wholesaler, exporter), 1 rue Edouard-Bosc, Begles, Gironde, wishes to export direct or through agent good-quality fancy, hand-blown, 4-compartment glass decanters for liqueurs, brandies, and other alcoholic beverages; also, Spanish-type glass cruets for oil and vinegar. Photographs available.*

Household Goods:

Germany—Gerhard Eggerss (exporter), 32 Bahnhofstrasse, Bremen, wishes to export direct or through agent household goods.

India—Eastern Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (manufacturer, export and commission merchant, wholesaler), 35 Chittaranjan Ave., Calcutta 12, wishes to export direct or through agent special varieties of textile goods, such as pure silk table covers, handwoven bed covers, and table and tray cloths.

Instruments:

Germany—Gerhard Eggerss (exporter), 32 Bahnhofstrasse, Bremen, wishes to export direct or through agent fine mechanical instruments.

Machines:

Germany—Gerhard Eggerss (exporter), 32 Bahnhofstrasse, Bremen, wishes to export direct or through agent woodworking and metalworking machinery.

New Zealand Wants Grader Blades

The New Zealand Ministry of Works has announced that bids will be received until September 9 for the supply of 2,700 grader blades of steel composition.

A copy of the specification and details of the tender is available for review on loan from the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or from the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, Dupont Circle Building, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 6, D. C.

Metal Products:

Germany—Krombach & de Vries GmbH, Maschinenfabrik und Apparatebau, Armaturen (manufacturer, exporter), 3 Schuetzenstrasse, Hilchenbach, Westf., wishes to export direct all kinds of accessories, parts, and fittings for machinery and the textile industry. Illustrated leaflet, in German, available.*

Textiles:

Germany—Gerhard Eggerss (manufacturer's export agent), 32 Bahnhofstrasse, Bremen, wishes to export direct or through agent modern designs of materials made from synthetic fibers.

Tools:

Germany—Gerhard Eggerss (exporter), 32 Bahnhofstrasse, Bremen, wishes to export direct or through agent tools.

EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES

Chemicals and Fertilizers:

Denmark—H. Schjoll-Petersen (manufacturer's agent), 12 Tordenskjoldsgade, Copenhagen K., wishes to purchase direct and obtain agencies for citric and tartaric acid, and chemicals for the food-processing, tanning, and soap-manufacturing industries.

Pakistan—Saifee Development Corp., Ltd. (importer, manufacturer of hardware), Bunder Road, Denso Hall, Karachi 1, wishes to purchase direct and obtain agency for chemicals and fertilizers.

Machinery, Equipment, and Tools:

India—Acme Manufacturing Co. (manufacturer of steel furniture), 8/1 Esplanade East, Calcutta, wishes to purchase direct machinery for manufacturing expanded metal.

India—Poddar Automobiles (manufacturer's agent, automobile dealer), 36 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 16, wishes to purchase direct complete machinery and tools required for an automobile workshop and service station. The firm desires technical as-

sistance in installing machinery required for the automobile workshop.

Pakistan—Saifee Development Corp., Ltd. (importer, manufacturer of hardware), Bunder Road, Denso Hall, Karachi 1, wishes to purchase direct and obtain agency for road-building and earth-moving equipment, and agricultural equipment and machinery for irrigation purposes.

Metals:

Pakistan—Saifee Development Corp., Ltd. (importer, manufacturer of hardware), Bunder Road, Denso Hall, Karachi 1, wishes to purchase direct and obtain agency for ferrous and nonferrous materials.

Paper and Newsprint:

Korea—Namsung Sanup Chusik Whelsa (Nam Sung Industrial Co., Ltd.) (importer, wholesaler, commission merchant), 33, 1-ka, Chong-no, Crangno-ku, Seoul, wishes to purchase direct woodfree (rag) paper and newsprint.

Norway—Robertson Radio-Elektro (manufacturer of telephone transmitters, radio receivers, direction finders, tape recorders, and automatic steering gears for ships; importer, retailer, exporter, wholesaler), P. O. Box 75, Eggersund, wishes to purchase direct echogram paper for echo sounders (dry Teledeltos type).

Plant Equipment:

Pakistan—Saifee Development Corp., Ltd. (imported, manufacturer of hardware), Bunder Road, Denso Hall, Karachi 1, wishes to receive quotations for powerhouse plants.

Plastic Products:

Germany—Gerhard Eggerss (importer), 32 Bahnhofstrasse, Bremen, wishes to purchase direct and obtain agency for plastic packing materials, such as bags and containers.

Radio Parts:

Germany—Gerhard Eggerss (importer), 32 Bahnhofstrasse, Bremen, wishes to purchase direct and obtain agency for spare parts for radio sets.

Yarns and Fibers:

Germany—Gerhard Eggerss (importer), 32 Bahnhofstrasse, Bremen, wishes to purchase direct and obtain agency for mercerized gassed cotton yarns up to 140's; 100% synthetic yarns, such as nylon, orlon, and dacron.

Korea—Namsung Sanup Chusik Whelsa (Nam Sung Industrial Co., Ltd.) (importer, wholesaler, commission merchant), 33, 1-ka, Chong-no, Chongno-ku, Seoul, wishes to purchase direct nylon yarns, 75, 100, and 120 denier; and staple fibers, 4 denier x 4-inch cutting, and 5 denier x 5-inch cutting.

AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES

Chemicals:

Mexico—Manuel Saenz Manrique (commission agent), Edificio Isaac

Garza Desp. 311, Monterrey N. L., wishes to obtain agency, on commission basis, for chemical products.

Gift Articles:

Mexico—Manuel Saenz Manrique (commission agent), Edificio Isaac Garza Desp. 311, Monterrey N. L., wishes to obtain agency, on commission basis, for gift articles.

Household Appliances:

Mexico—Manuel Saenz Manrique (commission agent), Edificio Isaac Garza Desp. 311, Monterrey, N. L., wishes to obtain agency, on commission basis, for home appliances.

Jewelry:

Mexico—Manuel Saenz Manrique (commission agent), Edificio Isaac Garza Desp. 311, Monterrey, N. L., wishes to obtain agency, on commission basis, for costume jewelry.

Office Equipment and Parts:

Korea—Asia Kwahak Yanghaeng (Asia Science & Co.) (manufacturer's representative), P. O. Box 250, Kwanghwamoon, 3-19, 2-ka, Choongmu-ro, Choong-ku, Seoul, wishes to obtain agency for office equipment and parts. Firm would appreciate receiving catalogs and price information.

Scales and Balances:

Korea—Asia Kwahak Yanghaeng (Asia Science & Co.), P. O. Box 250, Kwanghwamoon, 3-19, Choongmu-ro, Choong-ku, Seoul, wishes to obtain agency for all kinds of scales and balances. Firm would appreciate receiving catalogs and price information.

Testing Equipment:

Korea—Asia Kwahak Yanghaeng (Asia Science & Co.), P. O. Box 250, Kwanghwamoon, 3-19, Choongmu-ro, Choong-ku, Seoul, wishes to obtain agency for physical properties testing and inspecting equipment, parts, and accessories. Firm would appreciate receiving catalogs and price information.

Timepieces:

Mexico—Manuel Saenz Manrique (commission agent), Edificio Isaac Garza Desp. 311, Monterrey, N. L.,

wishes to obtain agency, on commission basis, for watches.

Toys:

Mexico—Manuel Saenz Manrique (commission agent), Edificio Isaac Garza Desp. 311, Monterrey, N. L., wishes to obtain agency, on commission basis, for toys.

FOREIGN VISITORS

Australia—Mrs. Florence G. Woods, representing Bruce Woods Knitting Mills Pty., Ltd. (manufacturer of ladies' woolen knitted outerwear), 159 Chapel St., Prahran, Melbourne Suburb, Victoria, is interested in the manufacture of ladies' woolen knitted outerwear, and in discussing with American manufacturers methods of production, manufacturing, and retailing of these goods. Scheduled to arrive in September, via New York, for a visit of 6 to 8 weeks. U. S. address: c/o Australian Trade Commissioner, 636 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. Itinerary: New York and other cities.

England—I. H. Lynas, representing Solartron Electronic Group, Ltd. (manufacturer of precision electronic and precision mechanical instruments and equipment), Thames Ditton, Surrey, is interested in introducing new electronic testing instruments in the United States. Scheduled to arrive September 3, via New York, for a visit of 5 weeks. U. S. address: c/o British Consulate General, 99 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. Itinerary: Chicago, and cities on the west coast and eastern seaboard.

Current World Trade Directory Report being prepared.

France—Marcel Cas and Maurice Conan, both representing Societe d'Organisation Generale, 115 avenue des Champs Elysees, Paris, are interested in and request technical information on machine tools and fabrication processes—Mr. Cas' interest; and presses and welding and assembling machines—Mr. Conan's interest.

Scheduled to arrive September 6, via New York, for a visit of 3 weeks. U. S. address: Midland Hotel, 172 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill. Mr. Cas' itinerary: Chicago, Detroit, and Cincinnati. Mr. Conan's itinerary: Chicago, Bay City, Flint, Lansing, Detroit, Buffalo, and Philadelphia.

World Trade Directory Report being prepared.

Ireland—William Bluett, representing The Irish House, Ennis, County Clare, is interested in U. S. markets for Irish linens. Scheduled to arrive September 4, via New York, for a visit of 4 weeks. U. S. address: 44 Pewter

Lane, Levittown, Long Island, N. Y. Itinerary: Chicago and St. Louis.

Japan—Tohru Inouye, representing The Goshō Co., Ltd. (Goshō Kabushiki Kaisha) (importer, exporter, wholesaler), No. 1 Odenma-cho 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, is interested in importing potash and phosphate rock, and requests information concerning U. S. production and export of potash and phosphate rock. Scheduled to arrive August 28, via San Francisco, for a visit of 2 months.

U. S. address: c/o Goshō Trading Co., Inc., 50 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y. Itinerary: New York, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Tampa, Houston, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, and other cities of interest in connection with the fertilizer industry.

Mexico—Fred A. Orleans, representing Cla. Orleans S. A. (importer, exporter, wholesaler), Plaza de Santos Degollado 10, Desp. 410, Mexico, D. F., is interested in contacting manufacturers interested in establishing plant operations for the manufacture of U. S. products in Mexico, particularly products using sulfur. Scheduled to arrive in September, for an indefinite visit. Since no U. S. address is given, interested firms should correspond direct with the Mexican company.

Norway—Borre B. Ulrichsen (architect), representing Norges Kooperative Landsforening (Norwegian Cooperative Union and Wholesale Society) (retail cooperative society), requests technical information on the construction and layout of small inexpensive retail stores. Scheduled to arrive August 29, via New York, for a month's visit. U. S. address: 267 Nahant Road, Nahant, Mass.

World Trade Directory Report not applicable.

NEW TRADE LISTS AVAILABLE

The Commercial Intelligence Division has published the following trade lists of which mimeographed copies may be obtained by firms domiciled in the United States from this Division and from Department of Commerce Field Offices. The price is \$1 a list for each country.

Most of these lists are prefaced by a brief review of basic trade and industry data collected in making the compilations. Brief extracts from these data follow each title for which such data are available.

American Firms, Subsidiaries, and Affiliates—Hong Kong.

American Firms, Subsidiaries, and Affiliates—Netherlands.

Boot and Shoe Importers and Dealers—Dominican Republic.—Although imports of shoes and boots into the Dominican Republic have increased in the past few years, the majority

Advertising Clubs To Convene in Paris

American advertising men planning trips to Europe are invited to attend the forthcoming convention of the International Federation of Advertising Clubs to be held in Paris, October 3-5, 1955, according to convention officials.

The convention will be similar to that held in Cleveland in June 1953, and M. Jean Laurence, president of the French Federation, expects a strong American delegation.

of Dominican consumers wear locally manufactured shoes and boots.

Of 235,827 pairs of all kinds of footwear, valued at \$601,986, imported in 1953, 150,479 pairs, with a value of \$503,111, were imported from the United States. In 1954, imported footwear totaled 282,486 pairs, valued at \$643,256. Of these, 139,600 pairs, valued at \$481,015, came from the United States.

It is estimated that, with the exception of rubber-canvas (tennis or athletic) shoes imported from Czechoslovakia, Hong Kong, Japan, and England, and some leather sandals imported from Honduras, practically all shoes imported come from the United States. The average factory price paid for imported American shoes is as follows: Men's, \$4-\$7.50; and women's high-heels, \$2.75-\$3.85, low-heels and ballerina, \$1.50-\$2.85.

Boot and Shoe Importers and Dealers—Peru.—The market for imported leather shoes in Peru is very small and limited to certain types and special designs, principally women's and infants' shoes. Import duties and other import expenses place shoes at an almost prohibitive price level with relation to Peruvian shoes. Although the local industry satisfactorily covers the consumer demand for rubber sport shoes, some purchases are made from foreign suppliers, chiefly the United States. Men's and women's leather and fabric shoes are supplied chiefly by the United States, and rubber shoes and boots are obtained mainly from Germany.

Import licenses are not required in Peru, and foreign exchange, including dollars, is readily available at slightly fluctuating free-market rates. Import expenses, including duties, cause U. S. leather shoes to sell in Peru for approximately 200 percent of their retail price in the United States.

Dry Goods and Clothing Importers and Dealers—Bolivia.—Total Bolivian imports of dry goods and clothing in 1954 amounted to US\$1,533,071. Of this amount, US\$623,557, or approximately 41 percent, was from the United States. All imports into Bolivia require an import permit issued by the Office of Foreign Commerce, Central Bank of Bolivia.

Electrical Supply and Equipment Importers and Dealers—Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana.—All imports into the three departments are subject to Government import license control and currency exchange restrictions. In general, import licenses are given only to import products not available from France. Refrigerators are the most popular electrical appliances in Martinique, and American refrigerators are much in demand. Because of cheap labor, washing machines are relatively scarce. Air-conditioning units, being

limited to use in very few offices, are not common, but are slowly becoming more popular.

Hardware Importers and Dealers—Haiti.—Haiti is largely dependent on imports for hardware and related items. Since 1954, aluminum household utensils have been manufactured in the country, but production is small. Haiti has neither import nor exchange restrictions.

Hardware Importers and Dealers—Nicaragua.—Nicaragua is dependent entirely on imports for its requirements of hardware of all types. Well-informed sources have indicated that in 1953 about US\$3 million worth of hardware items of all kinds were imported. In 1954, estimates run as high as US\$4 million. These two figures represent 8.04 percent and 6.86 percent of the total imports for 1953 and 1954, respectively. Approximately 70 percent of these imports came from the United States. Should Nicaragua's present economic prosperity be maintained, together with the boom in the construction industry, prospects for good markets will continue for hardware items of all sorts.

Hardware Importers and Dealers—Surinam.—Hardware items are not manufactured appreciably in Surinam, and virtually all equipment is imported. The two largest suppliers in the Surinam market are the Netherlands and the United States. The United States is the leading supplier of refrigerators and refrigerating equipment. Sales of American wire and wire products are next in importance.

Iron, Steel, and Building Material Importers and Dealers—Portugal.—Portugal has been dependent entirely upon imports for its requirements of manufactured and semimanufactured iron and steel products. Other building materials, such as cement, brick, stone, lime, tile, roofing, wallboard, flooring, clay pipes, and a few other items are produced in quantities sufficient to meet the country's requirements.

Imports of iron and steel in 1953 totaled \$23,710,588, of which Belgium and Luxembourg supplied \$10,919,250; France, \$7,800,458; the United States, \$3,684,230; the United Kingdom, \$2,459,672; and Germany, \$1,963,276. Total imports in 1953 of iron and steel manufactures were valued at \$7,124,862, of which \$2,501,431 came from Germany, \$1,295,350 from the United Kingdom, \$1,124,912 from France, \$710,555 from the United States, and \$685,164 from the Benelux countries.

Import licenses are required for iron and steel under present control regulations. Dollar import licenses for these items are issued on a much less restrictive basis than for most other commodities, but preference is still given to imports from countries with

which Portugal has bilateral trade agreements.

Machinery Importers and Distributors—Hong Kong.—U. S. participation in Hong Kong's machinery import business in 1954 amounted to HK\$6,854,257, which represented approximately 9 percent of the total value of such imports. In 1954, the chief machinery items imported from the United States were diesel engines, textile machinery and accessories, and industrial and household sewing machines. In 1954, the United Kingdom supplied 43.7 percent of the value of Hong Kong machinery imports and Japan 31 percent. Hong Kong import licenses are required for machinery from the United States, as well as from other sources (HK\$1=US\$0.171875).

Medicinal and Toilet Preparation Importers and Dealers—Burma.—Burma is largely dependent on imports for medicines and toiletries. A number of household remedies are produced by chemists and drug concerns under their own registered trademarks. Production of toilet preparations, such as face powder, lotions, cosmetics, perfumery, and soaps, is limited. Local production in both of these categories is on an extremely small scale.

Imported medicines and toiletries are preferred in metropolitan areas, although locally manufactured products are considerably cheaper. Only a few Burmese women use western cosmetics. With the exception of antibiotics, most of which come into Burma from the United States, medicines and toilet preparations are imported principally from the United Kingdom and other soft-currency areas.

Petroleum Industry—Ceylon.—Petroleum products are not manufactured in Ceylon; all requirements for such products are imported. The types imported in 1954 and their values were as follows: Fuel oil, \$13 million; greases, \$59,000; gasoline, \$5 million; kerosene, \$3 million; aviation gasoline, \$630,000; and lubricating oil, \$1 million. Principal suppliers were Italy, the Bahrain Islands, Arabia, and the United Kingdom. Petroleum-product imports from the United States in 1954 were as follows: Lubricating oil, \$421,000; aviation gasoline, \$276,000; kerosene, \$164,000; and greases, \$21,000.

Ireland's imports of U. S. unmanufactured tobacco, principally flue-cured, in the January-April period of 1955 declined to 2.9 million pounds, as compared with 3.8 million for the first 4 months of 1954, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The decline is attributed to Ireland's ample stock position.

The United States continued to be Ireland's principal source of leaf, furnishing 89 percent.

Private U. S. Foreign Investments Up Nearly \$3 Billion in 1954

Private U. S. investments abroad rose nearly \$3 billion in 1954 to a total value of over \$26.5 billion at the end of the year, the Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce, has announced.

U. S. corporations added about \$1.4 billion to the value of their foreign enterprises in 1954, bringing the total invested since the war to well over \$10 billion. The continued steady expansion of these productive facilities has contributed effectively to the improvement in world economic conditions, OBE said.

Canada has been the leading field for direct foreign investments in recent years, and received an additional \$700 million in 1954. Over \$300 million was invested in Canadian mining and petroleum enterprises, and large

A more detailed report of recent developments in the field of foreign investments appears in the August issue of OBE's monthly magazine, Survey of Current Business.

amounts were invested also in manufacturing facilities, financial organizations, and Canadian investment funds. By the end of 1954, U. S. direct investments in Canada were valued at nearly \$6 billion, of which about \$2 billion was in mining and petroleum and \$2.5 billion was in manufacturing.

Direct investments in Latin America were increased by some \$200 million in 1954. This was less than in previous years because of the completion of large investments in mining and petroleum, but it is expected that other projects will soon cause an increased flow of capital. Manufacturing investments in Latin America rose by \$100 million in the year, and additional investments are planned.

Of a total of \$6.3 billion of U. S. direct investments in Latin America at the end of 1954, about 40 percent was in mining and petroleum and over \$1 billion each in manufacturing and public utilities. The leading coun-

try was Venezuela, with \$1.4 billion of direct investments, followed by Brazil, \$1 billion; Cuba, \$700 million; and Chile, \$633 million.

Direct investments in Western Europe have been climbing at a rate of about \$200 million a year in recent years, mainly through the reinvestment of earnings. At the end of 1954 their value was \$2.6 billion, including \$1.4 billion in manufacturing and about \$700 million in petroleum enterprises.

The investment in petroleum made possible a large postwar expansion in

foreign securities and short- and medium-term foreign credits and assets were at a postwar high of \$360 million in 1954. Increased outflows were encouraged by the reduced domestic demand for bank credit in 1954 and the improvement in the economic outlook in Europe.

More European Securities Bought

A striking development in 1954 and early 1955 was greatly increased purchases of European securities. Net purchases of European corporate stocks were \$100 million in 1954 and a further \$55 million were purchased in the first half of this year. New issues of dollar bonds also were sold in the United States by Belgium and Norway. After taking account of the improved market values of foreign securities, American holdings of foreign

Private U. S. Investments Abroad, 1953 and 1954

[Billions of dollars; year ends]

	1954					
	1953 Total	Total	Canada	Latin America	Western Europe	Other countries
Total	23.8	26.6	9.7	7.7	4.8	4.4
Long-term	22.3	24.4	9.5	6.7	4.1	4.1
Direct	16.3	17.7	5.9	6.3	2.6	2.9
Portfolio	6.0	6.7	3.6	.4	1.5	1.2
Short-term	1.6	2.2	.2	1.0	.7	.3

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

refining facilities which was most important in improving Europe's fuel situation. An intensive program for the development of Europe's own petroleum resources is also being carried out.

Petroleum Investments Expand

Petroleum investments in the Middle East continued to expand in 1954 and there will be a further increase this year as U. S. companies participate in restoring production in Iran. Elsewhere in 1954 there were sizable additions to direct investments in Australia, India, and the Philippine Republic.

Capital outflows for investments in

bonds and stocks reached \$5 billion at the end of 1954. Over 60 percent of this total was in Canada.

U. S. banks and commercial concerns provided some \$750 million to foreign countries in 1954 through short- and medium-term credits and by increased holdings of foreign currencies, primarily sterling. By the end of the year such assets amounted to about \$2.5 billion, the highest since the war. Claims against Latin America increased by over \$400 million in the year and financed a substantial part of U. S. exports to the area. Principal debtors were Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, and Mexico.

About \$130 million of short-term funds were placed in the United Kingdom in 1954, bolstering the position of sterling, and about \$100 million was advanced to Japan, mainly to finance cotton exports under an Export-Import Bank guarantee. On the other hand, substantial repayments of credits were made by France and Belgium.

Exports of Brazilian leaf in 1954 totaled 61.9 million pounds—up 17.6 percent from the 52.6 million pounds exported from Brazil in 1953, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported.

The largest market for Brazilian leaf during the past 3 years has been the Republic of Germany.

investment in
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
conditions and outlook
for United States investors
75 cents

From U. S. Department of Commerce Field Offices,
 or from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S.
 Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

WORLD TRADE INFORMATION SERVICE

Listed below are the latest reports published by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce in its *World Trade Information Service*.

This publication series is designed to provide world traders with a broad, efficient reporting service.

WTIS reports are presented in an improved format and printed in easy-to-read type. They are arranged in five convenient "packages":

Part 1, Economic Reports (\$6 a year; \$8.50 if mailed abroad); Part 2, Operations Reports (\$6 a year; \$8.50 if mailed abroad); Part 3, Statistical Reports (\$6 a year; \$7.50 if mailed abroad); Part 4, Utilities Abroad (\$3 a year; \$4 if mailed abroad); Part 5, Fairs and Exhibitions (\$6 a year; \$8 if mailed abroad).

Subscriptions for the *World Trade Information Service* may be placed with U. S. Department of Commerce Field Offices or with the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Remittances payable to the Superintendent of Documents should accompany subscriptions.

Copies of individual reports also may be purchased from the Department's Field Offices or the Superintendent of Documents.

The new WTIS reports are the following:

Economic Reports

Economic Developments in Italy, 1954. WTIS, Part 1, No. 55-69. 10 pp. 10 cents.

Economic Developments in Taiwan (Formosa), 1954. WTIS, Part 1, No. 55-72. 7 pp. 10 cents.

Basic Data on the Economy of Laos. WTIS, Part 1, No. 55-75. 10 pp. 10 cents.

Basic Data on the Economy of French Equatorial Africa. WTIS, Part 1, No. 55-76. 13 pp. 20 cents.

Operations Reports

Preparing Shipments to Afghanistan. WTIS, Part 2, No. 55-90. 3 pp. 10 cents.

Preparing Shipments to Syria. WTIS, Part 2, No. 55-91. 3 pp. 10 cents.

Licensing and Exchange Controls, South Korea. WTIS, Part 2, No. 55-92. 3 pp. 10 cents.

Licensing and Exchange Controls,

new Books and Reports

Business Year Book, 1955. Toronto, Canada. Published by the *Financial Post*, 1955. 160 pp. \$3.

Facts about Canada are given in this 31st edition of an annual marketing survey of the latest statistics of the country's provinces, cities, and towns—plus special reviews of major economic and business indicators.

Marketing data included are statistics on wages, prices, population, housing, agriculture, and a breakdown of the merchandising census by province, county, town, and city.

Also included are buying power and business activity figures for Canada's cities and provinces. Listings of the number of taxpayers in each income bracket are given for some cities.

Another section of the book gives reports on Canada's leading industries, plus a list of new branch plants of foreign companies.

The Statesman's Year-Book, 1955. New York. St. Martin's Press, 1955. 1,620 pp. \$8.50.

The 92d annual issue of this reference volume includes a new section on Cambodia, Laos, and Viet-Nam; new material on the Western European Union; a special map and explanation of the partition of Trieste; and detailed information on oil production in the Persian Gulf states.

Information and statistics are given on every country, territory, and principality in the world, including those behind the Iron Curtain.

Country and section coverage includes constitution and government; area and population; religion; education; social welfare; finances; defense production; commerce; communications; diplomatic relations; weights

Chile. WTIS, Part 2, No. 55-93. 3 pp. 10 cents.

Statistical Reports

Exports in Relation to U. S. Production. WTIS, Part 3, No. 55-27. 8 pp. 10 cents.

Utilities Abroad

Postwar Roadbuilding Program of India. WTIS, Part 4, No. 55-9. 9 pp. 20 cents.

Developments in Railroad Transportation in Western Europe. WTIS, Part 4, No. 55-10. 7 pp. 20 cents.

Fairs and Exhibitions

International Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in Canada and Latin America. WTIS, Part 5, No. 55-10. 15 pp. 20 cents.

and measures; banking and credit; with pertinent statistics and suggested books of reference.

Colored maps and numerous charts are included in the volume.

Index Published for Business Reports

Over 247 business reports on various aspects of foreign trade are classified, by country or area and by subject, in the first index of the new *World Trade Information Service*, released by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

Businessmen, by using the index, can determine easily what information has been published in WTIS on either their industry or the country or world area in which they have an interest.

Up-to-date business, economic, and statistical information is provided U. S. foreign traders in the five parts of WTIS: Economic Reports (Part 1); Operations Reports (Part 2); Statistical Reports (Part 3); Utilities Abroad (Part 4); and Fairs and Exhibitions (Part 5).

The index may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., or from Department of Commerce Field Offices for 10 cents a copy.

The complete *World Trade Information Service* is available on subscription from the same sources at \$27 a year (\$9.50 additional for foreign mailing). Subscription rates for the separate parts of the series, with additional costs for mailing to foreign addresses, in parentheses, are as follows:

Part 1—Economic Reports ..	\$6 a year (\$2.50)
Part 2—Operations Reports ..	\$6 a year (\$2.50)
Part 3—Statistical Reports ..	\$6 a year (\$1.50)
Part 4—Utilities Abroad	\$3 a year (\$1.00)
Part 5—Fairs and Exhibitions	\$6 a year (\$2.00)

investment in

VENEZUELA

conditions and outlook for United States investors

... A handbook of basic background information prepared by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce ...

\$1

From U. S. Department of Commerce Field Offices, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

U. S. Participates in Bari World Trade Fair

The United States, officially participating for the first time in the Levant international trade fair, has taken an area of approximately 2,000 square meters at the 19th annual International Levant Fair, to be held at Bari, Italy, September 9-27, the Office of International Trade Fairs, U. S. Department of Commerce, has announced.

The theme of the U. S. Central Exhibit, in which private industry cooperates with Government, will be Fruits of Freedom, designed to give a graphic illustration of America's production for peace and human well-being. The Bari fair, second only to Milan's International Samples Fair, is more general, with some emphasis on agricultural implements and machinery. Two million persons are expected to attend the Levant event.

The United States also will be represented by a Trade Mission consisting of private business specialists and Department of Commerce experts on trade and marketing. They will answer questions on how Italians may sell to America or how an American can reach Italian customers.

Nathaniel Knowles, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs, will be leader of the mission, which is expected to spend about 2 weeks consulting with Italian leaders on two-way trade before and after the fair during a tour of important commercial centers.

U. S. Exhibits Machinery

The U. S. Central Exhibit will include a demonstration of machinery for sorting, washing, processing, packaging, and boxing fruits and vegetables. Farming machinery, hotel equipment, and a model kitchen also are among items planned for the exhibit, at which the U. S. Information Agency will display the use of atomic energy in agricultural and food preservation.

Another highlight of the American presentation will be the larger-than-life mechanical models of a chicken and cow—both performing their natural functions and each wired for sound—advising Italian farmers on better egg and milk production. The animals, which have Italian tape records to tell their "own story," attracted considerable interest at Verona's recent Agricultural Fair. The Italian press called that exhibit "easily the most spectacular of any of the national displays."

Many private American exhibitors also will show their wares. Keen international interest in the fair, which

Djakarta Fair Ceremonies Televised

Hugh S. Cummings, Jr., U. S. Ambassador to Indonesia, made the first television broadcast ever heard and seen in Indonesia on August 18 at the opening ceremonies of the 3d International Trade Fair in Djakarta, the Office of International Trade Fairs, U. S. Department of Commerce, has announced.

Ambassador Cummings addressed the people of Indonesia, welcoming them to the U. S. pavilion constructed of local fabrics, Indonesian wood, and bamboo, and occupying part of the 26,000 square-foot area rented by the U. S. Government. Shallow baskets made of coconut leaves, similar to those used locally for sifting rice, have been adapted for indirect colored lighting using 5 basic colors with red, white, and blue predominating.

The theme of the American exhibit is "Freedom, Peace, and Prosperity," the first part of which has particular significance since the day before the fair opening was the 10th anniversary of the Indonesian Declaration of Independence.

TV Highlight of Exhibit

Dominating the American pavilion is a glass-enclosed television studio enabling visitors to watch program productions including Indonesian dancers, musicians, and other artists. Twenty-four 21-inch television sets, located on the fairgrounds, pick up the program.

The closed-circuit TV demonstration promises to be the highlight of the American exhibit according to Ivan Baker, of Pittsburgh, Pa., manager of the U. S. pavilion.

Twenty-seven U. S. exhibits ranging from a scale-model hydroelectric dam to shop tools, sewing machines, generators, and tire-making equipment are being shown.

Assistant manager of the U. S. pavilion is Allen Beach of Seattle and Abel Sorenson of New York is the designer.

A Trade Development Mission headed by Paul E. Pauley, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, after touring principal cities of Indonesia for 2 weeks, is manning a U. S. Trade Information Center at the fair. Assisting Mr. Pauley are Ladd Johnson, secretary of the American Indonesian Chamber of

stimulates trade between Western and Near and Middle East Countries, has been observed by the Levant fair manager.

Frederick G. Reinke, Akron, Ohio, who previously had served as trade-fair manager for the United States in Italian fairs in Verona, Milan, and Palermo will manage the U. S. Central Exhibit at Bari. Bernard Pfreim is the designer.

Commerce, New York City, and Joel Bansall, export manager, Peerless Division, Food Machinery, and Chemical Company, Los Angeles, Calif.

Some U. S. firms who offered their products for inclusion in the U. S. exhibit are as follows:

Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; American Machine and Foundry Co., New York, N. Y.; American President Lines, San Francisco, Calif.; Automatic Voting Machine Corp., Jamestown, N. Y.; Black and Decker Co., Towson, Md.; Continental Can Co., New York, N. Y.; Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.; Detra Flag Co., New York, N. Y.; Deer and Moline Co., Moline, Ill.; Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.; Flewelling and Moody, Los Angeles, Calif.; General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich.; Harwald Co., Evanston, Ill.; International Harvester Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Isthmian Steamship Co., New York, N. Y.; Lionel Corp., New York, N. Y.; Lynch Wilde Co., Washington, D. C.; James Melton Enterprises, New York, N. Y.; Morrison Knudson International, Boise, Idaho; Pan-American World Airways, New York, N. Y.; Raytheon Manufacturing Corp., Waltham, Mass.; Radio Corp. of America, New York, N. Y.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York, N. Y.; Standard Vacuum Oil Co., New York, N. Y.; Supreme Knitting Machine Co., Ozone Park, New York, N. Y.; Swingline Co., Long Island, N. Y.; United Aircraft Corp., East Hartford, Conn.; Universal Oil Products Co., Des Plaines, Ill.; United Engineering and Foundry Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Indonesian Trade Fair, which will run through September 26, will be the initial U. S. participation in the fall and winter program for international trade fairs.

Fourteen trade fairs are scheduled for the remaining months of 1955 in the Far East, Near East, Europe, and Central America.



Thailand Railway Gets \$12-Million Loan To Help Finance Modernization Program

The World Bank has made a loan of \$12 million in various currencies to the State Railway of Thailand to finance part of a 5-year investment program which will improve the efficiency of the railway and enable it to handle increasing traffic.

The railways, backbone of the transportation system and an important factor in the economic development of Thailand, are the only means of transport linking all important regions, the World Bank pointed out. Because the system centers on Bangkok, the largest seaport, they are important to foreign as well as to domestic trade.

The Bank of America is participating in the loan, without the World Bank's guarantee, to the extent of \$1,105,000, representing the first three maturities which fall due from August 15, 1958, through August 15, 1959.

This is the second World Bank loan for the railways in Thailand. The other loan, of \$3 million, in 1950, was for the purchase of urgently needed workshop and signaling equipment, all of which has been installed. The railway system as a whole, however, is still suffering from lack of maintenance and outmoded operating equipment and procedures, the World Bank said.

The Government of Thailand established the State Railway of Thailand in 1951 as an autonomous body to operate and develop the railways. The railway prepared long-range plans to make good arrears of maintenance and to modernize and expand the railway system. The present program, drawn up in consultation with the World Bank, consists of top-priority items only. It includes both the rehabilitation of physical properties and improvement in the railway's operations, management, and administration.

The World Bank's loan will help to finance the renewal of rails on 875 miles of track; the purchase of 30 diesel locomotives, 170 passenger coaches, and about 850 freight cars; the installation of 5,800 automatic couplers in place of the obsolete type now in use; and the establishment of an up-to-date telecommunications system. In addition, bridges and buildings will be constructed, yards remodeled, and sidings extended.

\$60-Million Program Planned

The total cost of the program will be equivalent to \$60 million, of which \$48 million is in foreign exchange. Twenty percent of the total cost will be met by the bank loan of \$12 million for imported equipment; 55 percent will be met from the earnings of the State Railway; the remaining 25 per-

cent will be provided by the Government as a contribution toward making good arrears in maintenance.

The railway has been operating at a profit since it was established. More efficient and expanded operations which can be expected to result from the program will insure that the railway remains financially strong despite its large contribution to heavy capital outlays in the next five years.

The bank's loan is for a term of 15 years and bears interest of 4½ percent per annum, including the statutory 1 percent commission charged by the bank. Amortization will begin August 15, 1958. The loan is guaranteed by the Kingdom of Thailand.

This is the fourth World Bank loan in Thailand and brings the total lent there to \$37.4 million. In addition to the earlier railway loan of \$3 million, loans were made for \$18 million for irrigation and \$4.4 million for port improvements at Bangkok.

\$4.4-Million Power Station To Be Built in Hong Kong

Construction of a 30,000-kilowatt power station at North Point, Hong Kong, at an estimated cost of US\$4.4 million, has been announced by the Hong Kong Electric Co., Ltd. The plant is expected to be in operation by 1959.

A smaller project of the China Light and Power Co. to relay power by submarine cable from the main power station to Lan Tao soon will be under way.

Industrial and residential development in Hong Kong is increasing to such an extent that major expansion of electric power facilities is necessary; the Hong Kong Electric Co.'s plans provide for construction of a second 30,000-kilowatt plant if the new facilities prove to be inadequate.—Cons., Hong Kong.

Great Eastern Shipping Co. Resigns From Indian Groups

The Great Eastern Shipping Co. has announced its intention of withdrawing from membership in the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association (INSOA) and the Indian Coastal Shipping Conference.

According to a memorandum submitted to the Director-General of Shipping, Government of India, by the Great Eastern Shipping Co., the chief cause for its withdrawal was disagreement with INSOA on the problems of development of tramp shipping, free interchange of time charters, and allied issues.—Emb., New Delhi.

Canada Potential Market For Nuclear Reactors

Canada may have as many as 10 100,000-kilowatt nuclear reactors in service in the late 1960's or early 1970's, according to papers read by Canadians at the Geneva International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

It is estimated that by 1980 as much as 15 percent of Canada's generating capacity will be derived from atomic power.

Most of the 100,000-kilowatt units are expected to be installed in southern Ontario. An even greater number of units ranging from 2,000 to 3,000 kilowatts are projected for use in the far north, where supplies of other fuels are difficult to obtain.

Other units of 30,000 to 40,000 kilowatts are proposed for industrial plants, such as pulp and paper manufacturing plants, which require process steam as well as power.

These predictions are based upon operating costs of 6 mills per kilowatt-hour for the 100,000-kilowatt units and 20 mills per kilowatt-hour for the smaller generating and process-steam units for industrial plants. Present coal-fired steam plants of Ontario-Hydro show an operating cost of approximately 6 mills per kilowatt-hour. Whether this operating figure can be attained with nuclear power stations probably will be determined within the next 5 or 10 years, on the basis of experience gained in operating several plants now under design and construction.

Japanese Want To Establish Shipyard at Belem, Brazil

The proposal of a group of Japanese industrialists to establish a major shipyard at Belem, Para, Brazil, reportedly has received favorable reaction.

This shipyard is planned principally for the construction of large ships, such as naval vessels, which utilize the hardwoods produced in the Amazon Valley.

The Japanese industrialists are interested in obtaining all the necessary facilities, inclusive of the donation of an appropriate location in or near Belem for the installation of this shipyard.

The superintendent of the Amazon Economic Valorization Plan has stated to the press that the Governor of the State of Para has shown a very active interest in the proposal and already has begun to arrange for the requested facilities.

TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL NOTES

JAT, the Yugoslav airline, has introduced a new flight between Rijeka and Klagenfurt, Austria.

A new Colombian domestic airline, named Aerovias Hoffman, has been established. The new airline planned to start operations in July, offering passenger service and tourist charter flights from Bogota to the major cities in the Departments of Cordoba and Bolivar. Aerovias Hoffman will utilize Cessna 310 and 180 type aircraft.—Emb., Bogota.

At Santander, Spain, three small planes, powered by 65-horsepower American Continental motors, have been successfully tested. These planes are being built by the Sociedad Aero-Difusion, which hopes to sell between 24 and 30 a year to Spanish flying clubs.—Cons., Bilbao.

Construction of the airfield at Chandigarh, capital of Punjab, is nearing completion, according to press reports. Costing about 1.2 million rupees, the airfield will have a 4,500-foot long and 100-foot wide cement concrete runway, with a 500-foot long parking tarmac. Service is expected to start by October 15.—Emb., New Delhi.

The airport of Parayas, 4 kilometers from Santander, Spain, will be ready to receive jet planes by fall, according to an article in the Santander daily *Alerta*. Extension of the 1,600-meter strip is now under way. An additional 300 meters of runway is being obtained by extending the sea wall with about 300,000 cubic meters of earth. With the new length of 1,900 meters and width of 60 meters, Lockheed T-33's and Sabres will be able to land.

Another extension of 400 meters to the northwest is planned. At present the airport is used by bimotor Bristols of the Aviacion y Comercio Cia., making the Madrid-Santander-Oviedo run.—Cons., Bilbao.

Nepal's first all-weather airfield at Gauchar, about 5 miles from Kathmandu, has been completed. When this airfield was badly damaged during the monsoon last year, the Nepalese Government requested the Indian Government to build a permanent runway with a stone base and carpet of a premixed bitumen on top. Indian Army engineers started work on this 2.5-million-rupee project on January 9 of this year and completed the 1,250-yard-long and 46-yard-wide runway on May 15. Most of the heavy machinery—such as road rollers, stone

Maritime Board Visits Shipbuilding Centers

Clarence G. Morse, Chairman of the Federal Maritime Board, has announced that the board would visit West European shipbuilding centers and confer with maritime officials of the countries concerned in order to survey various factors that affect the multimillion-dollar merchant ship replacement program now under way in this country.

Board members will spend 16 days in the British Isles, Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy, where they will visit representative shipyards and meet with maritime officials. In Switzerland they will inspect new types of machinery suitable for propulsion of merchant vessels.

Pointing out the importance of their findings to the development of the American Merchant Marine, Chairman Morse said:

In a world at peace, a modern and efficient American merchant marine can exert a stabilizing influence in the provision of overseas shipping services to those engaged in the foreign commerce of the United States.

Present indications are that for the first time in the postwar period, the volume of U. S. commercial imports and exports is rising without the artificial stimulation of military needs or of dependence upon foreign aid cargoes. American businessmen and travelers should be able to plan upon a basic availability of U. S.-flag tonnage to guarantee adequate shipping services.

He said that data gathered during the board's stay in Europe will be used in the determination of the construction-differential subsidy to be allowed on the passenger ships to be built by Moore-McCormack Lines and Grace Lines as part of the large-scale industry-Government ship replacement program expected to placé as much as \$500 million worth of business in U. S. shipyards this year.

Under the Merchant Marine Act, administered by the Federal Maritime Board, the Government is empowered to enter into agreements with shipping companies to share the cost of building, in American shipyards, merchant ships for the carriage of foreign trade. The amount paid by the shipping companies for new ships is determined by the cost of ship construction abroad.

crushers and mixers—and about 30 tons of bitumen were flown from India to the project site.—Emb., New Delhi.

Transportes Aereos Portugueses (TAP) expected to receive two new Super Constellations in Lisbon, in August, and a third one in September. TAP plans to replace its DC-4's on the African service with the new Constellations, starting November 27.

The new service to Brazil, scheduled to start December 26, also will use Super Constellations.

Israel, U. S. S. R. Sign New Shipping Agreement

A new shipping agreement between Israel and the Soviet Union provides for mutual preferential treatment regarding port rights and taxation arising from shipping activities in Israel and Soviet ports.

The agreement should facilitate considerable savings in freight costs for Israel goods shipped to the Soviet Union and, in turn, lower prices for such goods, thus paving the way for a further increase in trade between the two countries.

Since increasing trade with the Soviet Union, Israel has encountered several difficulties which could only be solved by attempting to direct Israel vessels to Black Sea ports. These efforts proved successful, but serious financial difficulties arose because Israel shipping in Soviet ports was not accorded most-favored-nation status although Soviet ships enjoyed such treatment in Israel.

So far the only Israel ships making regular trips to the Soviet Union are tankers picking up oil at Black Sea ports and returning to Haifa.—Emb., Tel Aviv.

1954 Revenue of Mexican Airline Shows Increase

Total revenues of Mexico's leading airline, Compania Mexicana de Aviacion (CMA), increased 19.8 percent in 1954, or to 154,810,798 pesos, even though it transported 1.05 percent fewer passengers, 416,758—according to the company's 1954 annual report.

This gain in revenue was made possible by rate increases authorized by the Mexican Government after devaluation of the peso in April 1954. Most domestic passenger tariffs were increased by 20 percent but on CMA's so-called tourist routes—Mexico City to Tijuana; Mexico City to Mexicali—the increase amounted to 30 percent. Express rates were augmented 15 percent; cargo rates 10 percent.

CMA reports that in 1954 substantial improvements were made at its airports in Tijuana and Mexicali and plans were drawn up for the construction of new airports at Oaxaca and Villahermosa.

Flight equipment at the end of the year consisted of 4 DC-6's, 5 DC-4's, 15 DC-3's, 1 C-54, and 4 C-47's.

New routes were established to Puerto Vallarta, on the Pacific Coast, and to Reynosa on the U. S. border.

As a result of the Mexico-Cuba air transport agreement, effective December 1, 1954, CMA was required to reduce the number of flights on the Mexico City-Havana route from 7 to 4 a week.—Emb., Mexico.

More Aviation Products Purchased in Austria

Austria's boom in secondhand cars is now being followed by a boom in secondhand aircraft, and certain European aircraft manufacturers have been demonstrating their products there, according to Austrian press reports.

Until recently commercial air traffic in Austria was restricted by an Allied Council decision of December 1945, prohibiting the production, acquisition and development of aircraft; and by the February 1946 decision of its Executive Committee prohibiting the founding of any company for participation in commercial aviation. On June 10, 1955, the Allied Council for Austria lifted all restrictions on civil aviation, thus permitting that country to build up its own air services.

Information on Austrian aircraft purchases as of July 8, and planned purchases for the near future, is tabulated below:

Operator	Aircraft Number and type
Society for the Promotion of Scientific Research, Vienna.	2—Piper (HB-OBK)* (HB-OIG)* 2—Bukker (HB-UTC)* (HB-UTB)* 1—Fokker (HB-ALO)* 1—Tiger Moth (GA-NVI) 1—Cessna 170b (HB-COS)
Air Rescue Service (Rettungsflugwacht)	1—de Havilland (Rapid)*
Ministry of the Interior (Rescue Center).	1—Piper Super-Cub (HB-OOZ)* 1—Tri-Pacer (HB-OPA)* 2—Piper Cub (L-4)*
Osterreichische Fahrzeugbau A. G.* (OEFAG), Vienna.	1—Cessna 170b (HB-COW)*
Franz Pischl, Manufacturer, Telfs, Tyrol.	1—Cessna 170b (HB-COO)*
Universale Hoch und Tiefbau Aktiengesellschaft, Vienna.	1—Cessna 180 (HB-COP)*
Leichtflugzeugklub, Karnten.	1—Auster
Taxi Operator Schubert, Innsbruck.	1—Norecrin II
* Purchases Planned	
Society for the Promotion of Scientific Research.	2—Vickers-Vikings (Twin-engined standard commercial planes to be used for commercial and training purposes)
Air Rescue Service.	1—Auster "Autocar"
Ministry of the Interior.	1—Piper PA 18, de Luxe
Osterreichische Fahrzeugbau A. G. (OEFAG), Vienna.	1—Cessna 170b

* On record with Civil Aviation Department.

Rail Line in Spain Now Wholly Electrified

Electrification of Spain's Santander-Alar del Rey railway is now complete with the inauguration of the 50-kilometer section from Reinos (Santander Province) to Alar—a 88-kilometer section from Reinos to Santander having been inaugurated last year.

New schedules are being arranged so that the electric trains will travel the 138 kilometers from Santander upgrade to Alar del Rey in about 30 percent less time. The entire route is rugged; running upgrade for many kilometers, it follows a twisting and turning course in the valley and along ridges which are swept by snow in winter. Elaborate snow fences protect many sections of the track.

Trains now used on the route are British, with 3,600 hourly horsepower, and utilize direct 3,000-volt current.

No further plans for electrification of railways in Santander Province have been announced except for a 13-kilometer section from Quintanilla de las Torres to Barruelo de Santullan.

In Biscay and Burgos Provinces plans call for electrification of the Bilbao-Miranda-Alsasua line, but no work has yet been done.—Cons., Bilbao.

Costa Rican Railway Gets Four Electric Locomotives

Four new diesel electric locomotives have been purchased by the Northern Railway of Costa Rica.

These four locomotives cost US\$450,000 and each unit weighs 52 tons and develops 500 horsepower. Test runs are now being made to determine where they may be most profitably operated.

The Northern Railway also has recently acquired two small diesel-electrics—Navy surplus property purchased in Hawaii. These are being converted to the Northern's gage in the company's shops at Limon, where they will be used as switch engines.—Emb., San Jose.

National Tourist Institute Proposed in Costa Rica

A law establishing the Costa Rican Tourist Institute has been favorably reported out of committee by the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly. This institute as proposed would be a fully autonomous Government entity to be financed largely by an annual appropriation in the national budget of approximately 1 million colones (US-\$176,400).

To fulfill its objective of promoting tourism in Costa Rica, the new institute would be empowered to build and

operate hotels and entertainment facilities, and to operate transportation facilities, as well as to exercise those functions which a national tourist bureau usually performs.—Emb., San Jose.

New Zealand . . .

(Continued from Page 12)

enable importers to purchase goods at prices and of qualities which are most advantageous to our needs. . . . We are confident that the alterations contained in the 1956 schedule do much to further the policy of the Government, which is to liberalize trade wherever possible."

The United States and other hard-currency areas are included in a list of "scheduled countries" for New Zealand import-licensing purposes, and all imports from those countries continue to require licenses except commodities on the new and former world free lists.

Effective July 29 other countries—Albania, Argentina, French Somaliland, the Russian Zone of Germany, Hungary, Iran, Poland, Rumania, Tangier, and the U.S.S.R.—were removed from the list of scheduled countries.

Imports from nonscheduled countries are free of licensing unless otherwise specified in the import-licensing schedule.

The Minister of Customs said on July 29 that a separate announcement will be made regarding 1956 motor vehicle imports.

Uruguay Signs . . .

(Continued from Page 11)

terms of the payments agreement and goods paid for through that agreement may not be transferred to a third country without mutually satisfactory arrangements to that effect.

Lists of products to be exchanged are enumerated, but it is stipulated that trade need not be restricted to such items.

The payments agreement provides that an intercountry trade account in U. S. dollars will be established in the Central Bank of Ecuador, that a line of credit generally not exceeding \$200,000 will be set up for the reciprocal use of the Central Bank of Ecuador and the Bank of the Republic of Uruguay in discharging trade payments, and that all trade payments must be made in dollars. Ecuadoran exports of petroleum to Uruguay will not be subject to the terms of the payments agreement.

After necessary ratification by each signatory the two agreements will enter into force for 3 years and will be subject to renewal unless denounced by either Government on 60 days' advance notice.—Emb., Montevideo.

**WORLD
TRADE
INFORMATION
SERVICE**

**Business reports on the
countries of the world**

... conveniently arranged in parts
... each part meeting a specific need

Part 1. Economic Reports.

Basic information on the general economy . . . economic developments . . . how to establish a business . . . the insurance situation.

Part 2. Operations Reports.

Preparing shipments . . . licensing and exchange controls . . . marking and labeling requirements . . . pharmaceutical regulations . . . import tariff system . . . patent and trademark regulations.

Part 3. Statistical Reports.

Statistics on U. S. trade with foreign countries . . . total export and import trade of the United States on a monthly basis . . . foreign trade of the countries of the world.

Part 4. Utilities Abroad.

Developments in shipping . . . railways . . . aviation . . . highways . . . electric power.

Part 5. Fairs and Exhibitions.

Country surveys of trade fair operations . . . lists of trade fairs . . . basic reference sources.

World Trade Information Service Subscription Form

Please enter my subscription for the following Part(s) of the World Trade Information Service

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Part 1—Economic Reports. | \$6 a year (\$8.50 to foreign address) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Part 2—Operations Reports. | \$6 a year (\$8.50 to foreign address) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Part 3—Statistical Reports. | \$6 a year (\$7.50 to foreign address) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Part 4—Utilities Abroad. | \$3 a year (\$4.00 to foreign address) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Part 5—Fairs and Exhibitions. | \$6 a year (\$8.00 to foreign address) |

Name Address

City Zone State

Mail to the nearest U. S. Department of Commerce Field Office, or to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Enclose check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Malaya Subsidizes Large-Scale Rubber Planting and Replanting

Subsidized replanting or new planting of up to 21 percent of the rubber acreage in Malaya before the end of 1961 is provided for in the Malayan Government's new rubber program.

The program, accepted by the Federal Legislative Council on May 5, envisages a maximum Government expenditure of M\$280 million, of which M\$168 million will be available to estates and M\$112 million to smallholders, based on the proportional shares of these groups in current production.

Subsidies are to be provided for replantings from January 1953, through December 1961, with annual payments for each acre spread over 5 years. For estates, the annual payments are M\$150 for the first year, M\$100 for the second year, and M\$50 for each of the next 3 years. This aggregate of M\$400 per acre is about half the replanting cost. Rubber replanted before 1953 will not participate in grants; rubber planted since 1953 will share in the annual estate grants according to age. An estate will be entitled to receive equivalent assistance toward the cost of new planting with rubber, or, under certain conditions, for replanting existing rubber areas with approved alternative crops, according to an unofficial source.

Tax Supports Program

The program is supported by export taxes which, effective June 1, 1955, are tied to the price of rubber at the base price of M\$0.80 per pound, the tax being increased or decreased proportionately as the base price rises or falls.

At M\$400 per acre, the M\$168 million available for estates would provide for the planting of an area of 420,000 acres from 1953 to 1961 inclusive, without considering the grants of less than M\$400 per acre for rubber planted in 1953 and 1954.

The effect of the program on smallholder replanting has not been reported. However, the program subsequently provided for a maximum of 500,000 acres on smallholdings to be replanted with high-yield rubber, the initial subsidy of M\$400 per acre having been raised to M\$500 in March 1955, retroactively for areas already planted. It is reported that 53,000 acres had been replanted by the end of 1954, requiring M\$26.5 million. The tax collected from April 1952 through December 1954 exceeded M\$157.8 million, leaving some M\$130 million accumulated in that fund. Additions in 1955 may have amounted to M\$25 million, which, added to the M\$112 million under the new program, make over M\$265 million available for smallholders from the start of 1955. At

M\$500 per acre the total available would be enough for smallholder replantings up to 530,000 acres in 1955-61. This seems to be far greater than is likely to be realized, since it would involve an average annual replanting during 1955-61 of over 75,000 acres by smallholders.

There is a theoretical possibility that 950,000 acres could be replanted or planted with rubber in Malaya from 1953 to 1961 inclusive, in addition to the 53,000 acres planted by smallholders in 1953-54.

Rubber production will be reduced
(Continued on Page 30)

British Promote Woolen Cloth in United States

United Kingdom trade observers have taken a keen interest in a new publicity campaign to promote British wool cloth in the United States.

The main feature of the plan, to be carried out by an American firm of publicity consultants, together with American importers, manufacturers, and retailers, reportedly will be the special emphasis on British fabrics by 9 leading American clothing manufacturers in their autumn fashion ranges.

The goods, clearly labeled as products of British woolen or worsted cloth, are to be extensively displayed in 176 retail stores located in 26 leading market areas of the United States.

Preliminary publicity during the summer in the form of national periodical advertisements, mail circularizing, film and television showings, etc., is an integral part of the program.

The plan has been designed to help the individual American consumer identify British cloth in the ready-made garment. The British feel that such recognition, along with the reputation of their wool cloth in America, will do much toward selling the end product.

Bradford circles are confident that the new program will reap rewards in export business, which Yorkshire fabric producers welcome, because of increased competition in the U. S. market from Japanese and Italian wool exporters.—Cons., Manchester.

Israel Hide and Skin Imports, Output Rise

Imports into Israel of all types of hides and skins in 1954 increased to 4,336 metric tons from 2,751 metric tons imported in 1953.

The bulk of the imports in 1954 were cattle, camel, or horse hides, and the principal suppliers were the United States, 2,275 metric tons, and Argentina, 954 metric tons. Imports of hides and skins are subject to import licenses, granted in accordance with availability of foreign exchange.

Domestic hide and skin production since the foundation of the State of Israel in 1948 has covered only a fraction of requirements. From an estimated 50 metric tons of hides and skins in 1952, production increased to about 70 metric tons in 1953. Trade sources indicate that in 1954 an estimated 80.4 metric tons of cattle hides and 42,000 sheep and goat skins were produced.

Hides are not exported from Israel. Israeli tanners supply about 90 percent of domestic requirements for upper, sole, and lining leathers. Trade sources estimate that in 1954 Israel's 44 tanneries produced from 2,500 to 3,000 metric tons of sole leather; 3 million square feet of upper leather—90 percent cattle and 10 percent calf; 2 million square feet of lining leather; 200,000 square feet of patent leather; 200,000 square feet of fancy leather; 1 million square feet of splits; 2 to 3 metric tons of harness and saddlery leathers, and 1 metric ton of belting leather.

Leather production—except of patent leather, begun only in 1954—in 1952 and 1953 was estimated at approximately 40 percent and 30 percent less, respectively, than in 1954.

No Leather Exported

Leather imports amount to about 10 percent of requirements; no leather is exported from Israel.

Israel's shoe industry supplies the country's entire needs, and trade sources estimate production of all kinds of footwear in 1954 at 2.5 million to 3 million pairs compared with 2.1 million pairs in 1953 and 1.8 million pairs in 1952.

About 50 factories—only one of which is comparatively large—and some 150 artisans produce footwear in Israel. Approximately 1,500 workers are employed in this industry.

Women's shoes account for the largest percentage—60 percent—of total production; men's shoes, for about 30 percent; and youths', boys', and children's, 10 percent.

Annual domestic per capita con-

(Continued on Page 31)

8.6 Percent of U. S. Goods Sent Abroad

Goods worth about \$15 billion—or 8.6 percent of their total U. S. production—were exported from the United States in 1954, according to a new report just released by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

U. S. exports kept pace with increased production on a percentage basis—even with diminished reliance on exports of military items.

One-half of U. S. production of flaxseed, 58.9 percent of inedible tallow produced, 46.4 percent of dry whole milk, 29.6 percent of rosin, 27.1 percent of lubricating oil, 30.9 percent of sulfur, 25.1 percent of leaf tobacco, 46.6 percent of tracklaying-type tractors, 34.3 percent of complete civilian aircraft, and 62.2 percent of DDT were shipped to oversea markets.

The report, entitled "Exports in Relation to U. S. Production," was prepared to answer business inquiries on the impact of exports on the U. S. economy.

Statistical comparisons of exports with domestic production—in the aggregate and for a large number of commodities—give factual proof of the importance of export outlets as markets for U. S. production.

Four statistical tables in the report give comparative figures for selected years from 1929 through 1954 of U. S. production of movable goods and the proportion exported; U. S. merchandise exports and imports and export surplus in relation to the gross national product; U. S. exports of leading commodities in relation to production; and coverage of U. S. exports in export-production ratios.

Issued as No. 55-27 in Statistical Reports, Part 3 of BFC's *World Trade Information Service*, the 8-page pamphlet may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., or from any Department of Commerce Field Office at 20 cents a copy. The entire series of Statistical Reports is available on annual subscription at \$6, domestic, and \$7.50 if mailed to a foreign address.

investment in
PAKISTAN
conditions and outlook
for United States investors

\$1

From U. S. Department of Commerce
Field Offices or from the Superintendent
of Documents, U. S. Government Print-
ing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Automotive Industry Sets Record In Spain; Higher Output Expected

The Spanish automotive industry experienced its most important year in 1954.

Effective mass-production techniques were employed for the first time, and several new automobile, truck, tractor, and motorcycle factories were established.

Production and assembly totaled 6,381 passenger cars and 420 trucks and buses in 1954, compared with 648 passenger cars and 418 trucks in 1953. Figures on bus production in 1953 are not available. Output in 1955 is estimated at 16,000 to 18,000 passenger cars, 600 trucks, and 210 buses.

The Sociedad Espanol de Automoviles de Turismo (SEAT), which had started producing under FIAT license at the end of 1953 steadily increased its output in 1954. Production now is reported to be at the rate of 35 vehicles a day and is expected to reach 40 by November.

Fabricación Automoviles S. A. (FASA), turning out small cars of the French Renault 4-hp. design, also steadily stepped up its tempo to better than 15 a day by the end of 1954. This firm now is reported to be turning out 20 units a day and plans to boost this figure to 25 before the end of the year.

Both of these plants have imported a major portion of their parts—motors, body stampings, etc.—from Italy and France in the initial stages of their operation but have been striving to reduce progressively their dependence on foreign-made parts and to make a 100-percent Spanish car. This goal, however, is not likely to be achieved in the immediate future.

Production of the Pegaso Z-102, a super-luxury sports model selling for the equivalent of over \$7,000, continued at a limited rate. The price having been reduced slightly, a few more units may be marketable in 1955 than in previous years.

Economy Cars Popular

An interesting development has been the introduction into the Spanish market of the tiny Biscuter-Voisin-Autonacional, a two-place vehicle with an extremely light body and a 197-cc. Villiers motor—license of the Villiers Engineering Co., Ltd. Selling at a very low price for the car-starved Spanish market, this vehicle has met with great success.

Its appearance was immediately followed by the establishment of a number of new plants, and the announcement of plans by older machinery makers for the manufacture of other small economy-type cars. At least 2,000 or 3,000 cars of this general type are expected to be manufactured and sold before the end of this year.

Motorcycle production also is grow-

ing steadily. While about 90 percent of the production still is accounted for by some 16 manufacturers, nearly 50 firms are now in this field, and new ones are appearing regularly. As a result, motorcycle production will have doubled between 1953 and 1955, and the rate still is headed upward.

In the agricultural tractor sector, the Lanz model has been built in Spain for some time with imported parts—motors from Germany—but the plant has announced plans to initiate mass production in mid-1955. Simultaneously, the newly reorganized firm Motor Iberica, formerly Ford Motor Iberica, delivered its first wholly Spanish manufactured tractor—Fordson Major design—in May 1955.

Tractor production may be expected to rise steadily through the remainder of 1955 and into 1956 with these two new developments.—Emb., Madrid.

Largest French Auto Firm Acquires Additional Plant

The nationalized Regie Renault, largest automobile manufacturer in France, has concluded an agreement with the Societe Salmson, a private automobile manufacturer which produced 129 passenger cars in 1954.

Under the agreement, Renault, acquires the land, buildings, and machinery of Salmson's plant at Boulogne-Billancourt in the Paris suburbs, where Renault already has extensive installations. Renault plans to use the space and machinery to expand its current production.

Only four important producers of passenger cars remain in France—Renault, Citroen-Panhard, Simca, and Peugeot—following the concentrations which took place in the automobile industry in 1954 and early 1955. The purchase of Salmson's properties by Renault eliminated one company from the residuary group of small producers, which together account for less than 1 percent of total production.

Cuba's 1955-56 coffee crop now is estimated at 778,500 bags of 132.276 pounds each, of which about 230,000 bags are expected to be available for export. The 1954-55 crop amounted to 643,000 bags.—Emb., Havana.

Danish Motor-Vehicle Sales Drop

Sales of motor vehicles in Denmark were substantially smaller in the first 6 months of 1955 than during the like period of 1954.

Registrations totaled 16,748 passenger cars, 5,792 trucks, 191 buses, and 9,514 motorcycles and motor scooters in the first half of 1955, compared with 19,552 passenger cars, 8,795 trucks, 192 buses, and 22,549 motorcycles and motor scooters in the 1954 period.

This decline in sales and registrations is explained largely by the various restrictive measures introduced by the Government over the past 12 months to reduce consumption and, ultimately, to improve the country's foreign exchange position.

The significant restrictions applicable to motor vehicles are as follows:

- More rigid regulations governing installment sales.

- A sharp reduction in issuance of permits to buy cars and motorcycles in the controlled market.

- An increase in July 1954 in the required coverage in dollar export promotion certificates from 75 percent to 100 percent of the c. i. f. value of the permitted import.

- An increase in the sales tax on gasoline, effective March 15, 1955, which resulted in a higher retail price on gasoline.

Imports into Denmark in the first 6 months of 1955 were as follows, with 1954 figures shown in parentheses: Passenger cars, complete, 11,589 (15,520); passenger cars for local assembly, 6,335 (3,748); passenger-car chassis, 13 (35); trucks, complete, 4,081 (6,568); trucks for local assembly, 30 (130); truck chassis, 2,149 (2,130); buses, complete, 0 (7); bus chassis, 140 (121); and motorcycles, including motor scooters, 11,995 (21,553).

Small-Car Trend Continues

Registration records indicate that the trend toward small cars has continued. The majority of buyers must obtain cars against dollar-premium payment—100 percent of the c. i. f. value of the car—but the increase in the sales tax on gasoline, with its resultant increase in operation costs, also has influenced car sales. This trend is confirmed by a drop in the average unit-import value of cars. Commercial vehicles, however, showed a moderate increase in 1955 in the average unit-import value.

The German Volkswagen is leading in-car registrations this year—3,165 units in January-June 1955, compared with 2,895 in the corresponding period of last year—closely followed by Opel Olympia—2,879 and 2,937 units, respectively, in the 2 periods. Sales of the low-priced French Renault 4 CV have risen sharply—332 units in the

first half of 1954; 1,084 in the like 1955 period—and it ranks third in individual car registrations this year.

Although import licenses are being granted freely for the import of knocked-down cars from the United States for assembly in Denmark, registrations have shown a decline in 1955—820 U. S. passenger cars as against 1,253 in the first half of 1954. Registrations of U. S. trucks, of which knocked-down imports from the United States also are permitted freely, have shown a slight upturn—262 trucks in the first half of 1955, as against 90 in 1954.

Progress Reported in E. German Plastics

Synthetic resin production in the Deutsche Demokratische Republik—DDR—since World War II has been confined almost entirely to phenolic and melamine resins, according to West German trade sources. Production of urea resins, silicone products, and laminated glass fiber is said to be still in the initial stages of development.

About 11 principal synthetic resin producers in the DDR are reported to be manufacturing resins for use in varnish, polyvinyl chloride, polymerization products, latex, and chlorinated rubber.

According to German trade sources, a research institute was established in October 1954 in Leipzig and is supervised by the Heavy Industries' Ministry of the DDR. It is also reported that this research institute, among other activities in chemistry and physics, will study processing techniques and technological applications of plastics and plastics materials as well as industrial uses and services.

The Institute of Organic Chemistry in Magdeburg and the research and development office of the public-owned enterprise Kunsthartz- und Pressmasse-Fabrik Espenhain have been dissolved.

Resin Fair Held

In the autumn of 1953, a synthetic resin fair was held in East Berlin under the sponsorship of the Heavy Industries' Ministry of the DDR. Participants reportedly included 14 public-owned enterprises, and 5 scientific research institutes.

At the Leipzig Fair in 1954, at which many West German resins producers also displayed their products, the exhibition of synthetic resins and goods made from them was said to be outstanding.

An exhibition demonstrating the use of synthetic resins in shipbuilding is reported to have been held in 1954

Canadian Auto Industry Expects Record Output

The Canadian automotive industry, which reached peak production in June-July 1955, expects output for the year to exceed all previous records.

Production in the first 5 months of 1955 totaled 224,679 vehicles, 47 percent of the 1953 banner-year total of 484,316. Total 1954 production was 351,566 vehicles, 73 percent of the 1953 output.

The increased production is due largely to a price reduction of \$400 under the 1954 levels, increased demand, and recovery from the 1954 recession. The price cut reflects reductions of the excise tax and of dealers' margins and probably accounts for the increase in demand.

Canadian automobile production is centered in the Windsor and Toronto areas. Toronto production is higher because of greater consumer demand locally, lower wage rates, and the freight savings resulting from the relatively shorter haul from Toronto to most other Canadian cities, as compared with Windsor.

The larger manufacturers have expanded their plant facilities considerably since 1950, while the smaller companies have been less active.

Canadian automotive exports in the first 4 months of 1955 totaled 16,328 vehicles. Of this total, 1,940 automobiles and 1,380 trucks went to the Union of South Africa, 265 automobiles and 1,356 trucks to Australia, and 920 automobiles and 3 trucks to New Zealand.

Canadian automotive imports from the United States have increased, while imports from the United Kingdom, mostly small cars, have decreased. Imports in the first 3 months of 1955 totaled 11,639 vehicles—8,065 from the United States, 2,724 from the United Kingdom, and 837 from West Germany.

At the end of 1954, 2,682,430 passenger cars, and 855,732 trucks were registered in Canada.—Cons., Gen., Ontario.

in the Mathias shipyard at Wismar, under the sponsorship of the Soviet Trade Mission to the DDR. Glass-fiber plates for the walls of ship's superstructures, developed by the Institut fuer Holztechnologie und Faserforschung (Institute for Wood Technology and Fiber Research) at Dresden, were shown.

The uptrend in world orange production was temporarily halted during the 1954-55 season, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Production continued to increase in North America but decreased by 11 percent in the Mediterranean area.

ICA Issues Guaranty To Industrial Firm

The International Cooperation Administration has issued an investment guaranty to the Lincoln Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio, covering the firm's investment in a subsidiary in France.

The Lincoln company, which manufactures electric arc welding machines and accessories, has formed the French subsidiary, known as La Soudre Electrique Lincoln to produce the same type of products at a plant at Bonneuil-sur-Marne (Seine), about 10 miles southeast of Paris.

Substantially all of the capital, machinery, and equipment of the French subsidiary has been supplied by Lincoln. The subsidiary now is in operation and is manufacturing electric arc welding products for distribution in France and throughout Europe.

The ICA guaranty insures that Lincoln Electric will be able to convert into dollars the French currency it receives in the form of earnings and return of capital from the investment, up to a specified maximum.

The investment provides, for various European defense and civilian industries, modern and improved materials and methods for joining metals by arc welding. The use of welding is steadily growing in France, and the availability of additional French-made welding equipment is expected to save foreign exchange. Exports of the French products may increase France's earnings of foreign currency.

ICA offers guaranties against loss from expropriation of investment properties, as well as the guaranties of currency convertibility, to cover new American investments in more than 20 countries which have guaranty agreements with the United States. A fee similar to an insurance premium is charged by ICA for each guaranty issued.

ICA Finances Railroad Ties For Branch Lines in Korea

A \$500,000 authorization for the purchase of badly needed railroad ties for the Korean National Railways has been issued by the International Cooperation Administration as part of its program to help build Korea's defensive and economic strength.

The authorization is expected to finance the purchase of more than 120,000 cross ties, 3,000 bridge ties, and 133 sets of switch ties for branch lines of the Korean railway system.

While the main lines are generally in good condition because of maintenance work by the military, which has used them for logistical support, the branch lines have deteriorated to the point where half the ties are rotten on

President Issues Proclamation Raising Duty Rates on Bicycles

The President has found that the American bicycle industry has suffered serious injury or is threatened with serious injury from increased imports within the meaning of section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act and issued a proclamation granting relief to the domestic industry in the form of increased duties on imported bicycles.

The President said that, while he concurred with the Tariff Commission majority's finding of injury, he differed with the Commission as to the remedy to be applied.

The Tariff Commission majority recommended that the minimum ad valorem rate of duty for all types of imported bicycles should be raised to 22½ percent, representing an increase from the existing rate of 7½ percent on large-wheel lightweight bicycles—wheel diameter over 25 inches, net weight less than 36 pounds—and from the existing rate of 15 percent on all other types.

The President agreed with the Commission majority's recommendation on the latter group, raising the minimum ad valorem rate from 15 percent to 22½ percent. He decided to raise the rate on the large-wheel lightweights by the same proportion, from 7½ percent to 11¼ percent, instead of to 22½ percent as recommended by the Commission majority.

Reasons Set Forth

The reasons for the President's decision are set forth in his identical letters to the chairmen of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees. The President's action was taken pursuant to the Trade Agreements Extension Act's escape clause. The Tariff Commission's report of its investigation into bicycles was sent to the President on March 14. On May 11 the President asked for additional information. On July 14 the Tariff Commission's supplemental report was received by the President.

Excerpts from the text of the President's letters, dated August 18, to the chairmen of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees are as follows:

I agree with the majority of the U. S. Tariff Commission that the American bicycle industry has, within the meaning of the law, suffered serious injury or the threat of serious

injury from increased imports resulting in part from tariff concessions.

injury from increased imports resulting in part from tariff concessions.

As to the remedy that should be applied, however, I differ with the majority of the Commission. The purpose of this letter is to inform you of my reasons for this difference.

In "escape clause" cases such as this, several issues of a fundamental kind are involved. There is the question of injury and relief to a domestic industry within the meaning of the law.

There is the question of our national security interest in the economic strength of valued allies in the free world.

There is the question of building export markets for the products of our farms, factories, and mines.

There is the question of compensation under our trade agreement commitments to nations affected by the withdrawal of certain tariff concessions previously granted by us.

There is the question of protecting the American consumer against unnecessary and unjustified price increases.

The Tariff Commission has the responsibility with respect to the first of these questions: To investigate and report to the President any finding of serious injury or threat of serious injury within the meaning of the law.

The President has the responsibility of considering, not only the question of injury to a domestic industry and measures recommended for its relief, but also the other fundamental questions bearing on the security and well-being of 165 million Americans. The President's final judgment in each case must represent the best composite evaluation he can make of these questions.

In analyzing this case I have considered not only the Tariff Commission's two reports, but also the opinions of interested Departments and Agencies of the Executive Branch and other relevant and available information. Although the facts in this case do not all point in the same direction, as is evidenced by the lack of unanimity among the Tariff Commissioners who participated, the conclusion seems to me clear that, under the law which I am charged to uphold—in this instance section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act—the conditions for relief there established have been met.

Large-Wheel Imports Expand

The recent expansion of the U. S. market for large-wheel lightweight bicycles has resulted in the main from the efforts of foreign producers and American importers. The domestic industry manufactures almost no bicycles of this type. The American product, which has typically been of the balloon-tire variety, thus is not directly competitive with the imported large-wheel lightweight. In view of these circumstances, raising the minimum duty by 50 percent on imported large-wheel lightweights from 7½ percent to 11¼ percent recognizes in a measure the indirect competition which the American product may be experiencing from the imported large-wheel lightweight.

This increase also, of course, will be of tangible benefit to the producers of this country's relatively few lightweight bicycles of the large wheel variety. Moreover, this action preserves the existing relationship in tariff treatment for imported large-wheel lightweights and thus recognizes that the development of the present American market for this particular bicycle is attributable almost entirely to the ingenuity and resourceful efforts of foreign producers and American importers.

As for the other varieties of imports—the balloon tire, middleweight and junior size types, for example—I have not disturbed the

(Continued on Page 31)

U. S. Exporters Get Credit Lines To Help Finance Sales Overseas

Additional exporter credit lines have been authorized by the Export-Import Bank of Washington to help U. S. exporters in financing the sale abroad of productive capital equipment and related services of U. S. origin.

The new credit lines are as follows:

- \$300,000 to assist the Fruehauf Trailer Co., Detroit, Mich., in financing its export sales of truck trailers and bodies.

- \$300,000 to assist Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., in financing its export sales of industrial drying and textile machinery.

- \$50,000 to assist the Gruendler Crusher and Pulverizer Co., St. Louis, Mo., in financing its export sales of crushing, pulverizing, and material-handling equipment.

Under these lines of credit the exporter is required to obtain payment in cash of not less than 20 percent of the invoice value of each export sale to be financed and to participate by carrying not less than 25 percent of the deferred payments. The Export-Import Bank then will guarantee against default without recourse to the exporter up to 75 percent of the deferred payments on each sale. Thus the exporter is enabled to carry the obligations of the foreign importer with assurance, or to sell them to commercial banks or other financial institutions in the United States designated by him. Interest rates on obligations are to be not less than 5 percent per annum payable not less frequently than semiannually.

The bank now has authorized 104 exporter credit lines totaling \$150,720,000 since this program was inaugurated in November 1954.

New Credits Granted

The Export-Import Bank also has announced the authorization of two credits under previously announced exporter credit lines. One of these is a credit of \$60,000 to assist the Oliver Corporation of Chicago, Ill., in financing under its exporter credit line, export sales of tractors to Automotriz de Guatemala, Ltda., Guatemala City, Guatemala, on terms of 3 years with interest at 5 percent per annum, payable not less frequently than semiannually.

The second is a credit of not to exceed \$75,000 to assist Massey-Harris-Ferguson, Inc., under its exporter credit line, in financing the sale of tractors and agricultural equipment to its distributor in Venezuela, C. Adrianza & Cia., S. A. Advances under the line will be repayable in 1 year with interest at 5 percent per annum, payable not less frequently than semiannually.

A new exporter credit in an amount not to exceed \$720,000 was authorized

by the bank to assist the E. W. Bliss Company of Salem, Ohio, in financing its sale of rolling mill equipment, valued at approximately \$1.2 million, to Aceros de Chihuahua, S. A., of Chihuahua, Mexico.

The new equipment constitutes a small bar and strip mill and will enable Aceros de Chihuahua, S. A., a new corporation, to initiate production of cotton ties and other light rolled steel products.

The E. W. Bliss Co., is participating in the financing by carrying for its own account 25 percent of the financed portion of the sale after a cash down payment of 20 percent has been made by the buyer. The bank will finance the balance of the sale. The obligations of Aceros de Chihuahua, S. A., evidencing the financed portion of the sale will be unconditionally guaranteed by its related organizations, Cia. Fundidora de Chihuahua, S. A., and Fierro Comercial, S. A., and will be repayable over a period of 5 years.

Malaya Subsidizes . . .

(Continued from Page 26)

considerably, owing to cutting out low-yield areas, until the newly planted areas come into production starting in 1962. To the extent that the program is implemented, areas not replanted with high-yield rubber will become less competitive each year. Since no other natural rubber-producing country in the Far East has such a comprehensive program, those without high-yield rubber will be at an increasing disadvantage in future competition with Malaya, the report states. If the price of natural rubber in future years should average high enough to continue to bring out large quantities from low-yielding areas in the Far East, high-yield estates in Malaya, Liberia, Cambodia, Viet-Nam, and elsewhere can look forward to a prosperous era.—*Chemical and Rubber Report*, U. S. Department of Commerce, July 1955.

Burma's milled rice exports totaled approximately 1,700 million pounds in the period January-June 1955, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Export of all types of rice, including bran, is expected to reach a postwar record of at least 3,600 million pounds in 1955.

Exim Loans Granted For Iran and Italy

Two new credits have been authorized by the Export-Import Bank of Washington one of \$14 million to the Imperial Government of Iran and another of \$2,070,000 in favor of Montecatini of Milan, Italy.

The purpose of the credit for Iran is to finance the purchase of diesel electric locomotives and spare parts and maintenance shop equipment and tools which will enable the Iranian State Railways to dieselize the section of their line in the mountainous area between Andimeshk and Arak.

This application of diesel power is expected to increase by approximately 50 percent the capacity of the Iranian State Railways to move traffic between the Persian Gulf port of Khorramshar and the capital, Teheran.

Annual Savings Estimated

The Iranian Government has employed U. S. consulting engineers to assist in the application of diesel power and the location and equipment of its diesel maintenance shop. Conservative estimates predict that the present dieselization program will result in an annual saving of approximately 70 percent of the cost of operation with steam locomotives. This saving should be sufficient to return the investment within the period of the credit, the bank said.

The credit has been extended for a period of approximately 10 years and will bear interest at the rate of 5 percent per annum. This is the first loan which has been authorized under the line of credit of \$53 million established in an agreement with Iran on June 15, 1955.

The credit to Montecatini, the Italian chemical and mining concern, is an allocation out of the overall Eximbank credit to Istituto Mobiliare Italiano of \$20 million which was authorized on April 21, 1955, in order to assist Italy in expanding industrial production and thus alleviate unemployment in the country. The loan is also guaranteed by the Government of Italy.

This dollar credit will be used to assist Montecatini in developing a resin plant to be erected near Milan at a total cost equivalent to somewhat more than \$8 million. The Eximbank credit will be used to purchase specialized U. S. machinery and equipment for the production and processing of resin and resin products, including plastics, paints, and varnishes.

The loan is extended for a period of 10 years including a 2-year waiting period to allow for the construction and initial trial operation of the plant. The rate of interest is 4¾ percent per annum.

Free China Signs Loan Agreement With U. S.

Formal signing of an agreement for a \$20-million loan to the Republic of China has been announced by the International Cooperation Administration.

The loan agreement was negotiated by the Foreign Operations Administration, predecessor organization of ICA, and the Department of State under provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1954.

It was part of more than \$200 million in loan agreements made during the past fiscal year under section 505 of the 1954 law. This section required that at least \$200 million of fiscal 1955 Mutual Security funds should be in the form of loans.

The loan will be made from Chinese currency paid to the United States for surplus agricultural commodities China is taking under the 1955 assistance program to that country.

The Chinese Government in turn will lend the local currency for industrial development in Formosa, particularly of small private industries.

The \$20 million is part of \$103,598,000 in defense support funds earmarked for Taiwan (Formosa) in the 1955 fiscal year. These funds were allocated to the Chinese Government to support Taiwan's economy.

The Chinese loan is repayable to the United States in Chinese currency over a period of 40 years at an interest rate of 4 percent. Repayment will start 3 years from the date of the signing.

Portuguese Economy . . .

(Continued from Page 8)

area amounting to only 182 million escudos. Comparing figures for the January-April period, exports this year to the same area totaled 703 million escudos, or about one-half the total for imports from the area.

As has been the case since 1944, the Bank of Portugal's discount rate,

remained unchanged at 2½ percent. Commercial bank loans rose seasonally from 646 last December to 655 in March (1938=100), and were at a substantially higher level than last year, reflecting the general rise in business activity in 1954. Deposits this year, on the other hand, were slightly lower than those recorded at the end of 1954, but they were somewhat above the levels in the early months of 1954.

Activity in the Lisbon and Oporto stock exchanges was at a low level during most of the first half of the year. Prices for shares in April, as in the earlier months this year, were substantially lower than the peak prices at which shares changed hands in the stock markets during the burst of speculative activity late in 1954. —Emb., Lisbon.

President Issues . . .

(Continued from Page 29)

Tariff Commission majority's recommendation for an increase in the minimum duty to 22½ percent. It is in these areas that the American industry has specialized and developed the market. Here the competition from imports is direct and thus most prone to cause serious injury. Recently increasing imports of these kinds of bicycles bear witness to this fact.

Industry Meets Challenge

The American industry is showing encouraging signs of stirring to meet the challenge of competition from abroad. It is improving its technology and appeal to consumer tastes. The newly developed middleweight bicycle, now being produced in increasing quantities, is an example. In my judgment, these developments, rather than intervention by government, are the domestic industry's real hope for the future.

They deepen my conviction that the action I have taken pursuant to the law will be sufficient to enable the American industry to strengthen its position, that it accords reasonable recognition to the interests of American consumers, that it assures to producers in friendly foreign lands an excellent competitive chance to share handsomely in our large and growing market for bicycles and thereby helps strengthen the economies of our allies and their ability to buy our products.

Finally, I would like to emphasize that this Nation's firmly rooted policy of seeking ever expanding levels of international trade and investment is in no respect altered by this decision. I am able to take satisfaction in this regard from the realization that our progress in pursuing this objective has been considerable. I need not add that this Administration will continue to press forward earnestly and diligently in furtherance of this basic national policy.

President Approves Act Amending Public Law 480

The President approved on August 12 S. 2253 "To reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954."

When he signed the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 a year ago, he stated that he expected constructive benefits would result from the disposal of agricultural surplus commodities abroad under the provisions and safeguards of that legislation. The experience of the past year, during which agreements providing for the sale of surplus commodities valued at \$469 million have been reached with 17 nations, has proved that hope to have been well founded, he said.

The agreements have been negotiated so as to safeguard usual marketings of the United States and to avoid undue disruption of world prices and world markets. The foreign currencies accruing from the sales are programmed for economic developmental loans, market development, educational exchange, and various U. S. expenditures abroad, with substantial benefit to both the recipient countries and ourselves, the President stated. This program should lay the basis for a permanent expansion of our agricultural exports on a normal commercial basis.

This amendment to Public Law 480, he said, will permit the expanded future operation of this program within the same safeguards existing in the basic law. He mentioned that he takes pride in the cooperative and constructive manner in which this program has operated during the past year, and feels sure that a continuation of the same spirit will make possible an expanded effort of greater mutual benefit during the coming year and an eventual replacement of this program by expanded commercial sales.

Israel Hide . . .

(Continued from Page 26)

sumption averages about 1.5 to 2 pairs. Consumption of women's and children's shoes is considerably higher than of men's shoes. Indications are that this per capita rate will continue for some time because of the present practice of purchasing fewer but better quality shoes rather than a larger number of lower priced shoes.

To protect the local industry and to conserve foreign exchange, import licenses for foreign-made footwear are not granted at present.—Emb., Tel Aviv.

Foreign Commerce Weekly

Subscription Form

Please enter my subscription for Foreign Commerce Weekly at \$3.50 a year. (\$1 additional for foreign mailing).

Name

Address

City Zone State

Mail to the nearest U. S. Department of Commerce Field Office, or to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Enclose check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300
(GPO)

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
First-Class Mail



CHANNELS FOR TRADING ABROAD

*a guide
for newcomers
in foreign trade . . .*

CHANNELS FOR TRADING ABROAD

published by the Bureau of Foreign
Commerce. 25 cents. Order from
U. S. Department of Commerce
Field Offices, or from the
Superintendent of Documents, U. S.
Government Printing Office,
Washington 25, D. C.



*. . . a review
for experienced
foreign traders*